



Burial of Caesar: In the second part of the series "Britain's Beginnings", Peter Salway looks at the archaeological record of ROMAN BRITAIN and concludes that the period is more mysterious and distant than we usually care to admit (page 14)

Nosilver lining: Nicholas Tilley looks at the vulnerability of research into ACID RAIN to shifts in the political climate (page 15)



A man for all seasons: Claire Cross reviews a new biography of SIR THOMAS MORE and analyses the succession of images - martyr, humanist, utopian - which have been generated round him since his death (page 17)

Building, engineering design, cars, law, food and the achievements of BTCC: seven pages of features and reviews on BUSINESS AND TECHNICIAN EDUCATION (Pages 21-27)

Home News	1-8
Letters to the Editor	2
Don's Diary (Tony Rylance)	4
Party Line (Ian Wigglesworth)	6
Union View (APT)	7
Overseas News	9-10
Articles	11-16
Column (Pauline Stafford)	19
Books	17-20
Business and Technician Education	21-27
Noticeboard	28
Classified Advertising	29-85

NEXT WEEK

George Steiner: a profile
Ageing in Manchester:
European Studies books:
Britain's Beginnings: the Anglo-Saxons
Science: on the future of the

Planning and propriety

Each winter's public expenditure White Paper seems less useful than the one before. More and more it has become a political document that justifies the Government's aspirations: less and less a management tool that can be used to assess the Government's past performance and to provide a coherent planning framework for future spending. One for Westminster rather than Whitehall nowadays.

Of course earlier public expenditure surveys were not perfect: their projections were blown off course and their totals constantly revised. But they had a serious intention, to complement the Budget, and they offered a much more solid context than anything available today. They represented a sustained attempt to extend planning horizons. More recent public expenditure surveys have little value in this respect. At times they seem to offer little more than a snapshot of how the books have been cooked and the political deals struck at a particular moment.

This change has had serious consequences for higher education like all activities predominantly dependent on public expenditure. First the decay of a well regulated system for planning public expenditure into a chaos of political barters makes it difficult for new expenditure proposals, however well argued, to be properly heard. The laws of the political jungle, and blind chance, have replaced the rules of the game. So in 1982 the University Grants Committee convinced the Government that a £100m "restructuring" fund was needed to pay off lecturers who could no longer be paid; in 1985 the UGC may fail to convince the Government that a similarly sized fund is needed to pay for the "switch" to science. It has become a lottery.

Second, this shimmering uncertainty about the overall shape of public expenditure makes much of the detail questionable. Yet for higher education, inevitably a sub-section of a section of these White Papers, the detail is what matters. Against this bewildering background in which contingency funds come and go and asset sales hop from one column of the

national account to another, messy decisions like the bungled trade-off between the science budget and student grants before Christmas seem to make little sense. The sums are so small; the swings so large.

Third, the detail is not to be trusted in another more disturbing sense. For example, last month's White Paper suggested that "productivity", in the shape of funding per student, had improved by only two per cent in universities since 1980, compared with 11 per cent in advanced further education and 22 per cent in voluntary colleges. The plain innuendo was that universities must do better. Sure enough a subsequent paragraph expressed the hope that the Jarratt efficiency studies would assist universities "to pursue a measure of economy".

This is a reinterpretation of the past that verges on the dishonest. University "productivity" has only increased by 2 per cent because in 1981 the UGC cut student numbers to match the reduced grant. Why? Partly through choice, of course, but mainly because it kept to the then prevailing rules. Since at least the middle 1970s the size of the student population had been regarded as an essential element in the sums which the Government required the UGC to do, because all students had their tuition fees paid and were eligible for grants.

Polytechnic and college "productivity" has increased so much more dramatically because in 1982 and later years many would-be university students enrolled in the non-university sector. At the time the Government was unhappy about this open-ended recruitment because it pushed up planned expenditure totals. So in the case of the universities, "good housekeeping" in 1981 has been redefined in 1985 as "low productivity", while in that of the polytechnics and colleges "reckless recruiting" has been transformed into "high productivity". Regardless of one's views about the need to expand access or protect the unit of resource this dishonest volatility of interpretation is an alarming phenomenon - and one that is encouraged by the decay of

a suitably rigorous system for planning public expenditure.

But the fourth consequence is the most alarming of all. This is the case with which public expenditure surveys can be manipulated quite cynically for purposes of propaganda. Last week there was a shameful example. After Oxford's rebuff of Mrs Thatcher on Tuesday certain people at the Department of Education and Science engaged in what can only be called a calculated campaign of disinformation. Their object was to discredit Oxford's stand by insinuating that university teachers enjoyed a cushy life. To achieve it they tried, ineffectively, to suggest that there had been no cuts in expenditure on higher education since 1979.

Of course, the operation was as absurd as it was disreputable. A minute's research in official documents like past White Papers and UGC reports is enough to contradict the claim. A moment's reflection is enough to convince anyone that if the claim of no cuts could ever be sustained it would be even more damaging to the Government. For if there truly had been no cuts the widespread disturbance and demoralization that has spread through higher education in the last five years would be an achievement of positively pathological dimensions. Yet the campaign left its mark. The no cuts line was swallowed with enthusiasm by most newspapers.

To blame this blatant excess on the decline and fall of public expenditure planning may seem to be carrying the argument too far. But the slim documentary evidence on which it depended was derived from public expenditure White Papers. Politics today are so bitterly contested that truth is likely to be a frequent casualty. Yet despite and besides these poisonous passions there may be a sense in which the decay of the public expenditure survey system has contributed to the evident erosion of what could be called structural propriety in public affairs - a built-in commitment to telling the truth; an aversion to reckless rewriting of the record of the past, a presumption of fair-mindedness.

Continuing momentum

Last year continuing education was firmly placed on higher education's agenda for the 1990s working parties established by the University Grants Committee and the National Advisory Body both produced substantial reports. In both cases the simple fact that continuing education was recognized as a subject of sufficient weight to justify such extensive investigation and the comprehensiveness of both UGC and NAB working party reports were probably more important than the long lists of detailed recommendations.

The task in 1984 was to get continuing education on the agenda - and it was successfully fulfilled. The UGC showed some initial hesitation of the sort that has been a recurring theme in its history. The NAB's original reaction, of the kind of this really new variety, was similarly qualified by higher political considerations. As a result the promotion

of continuing education was elevated to the status of a fifth objective of higher education alongside the four traditional objectives identified by Robbins in the UGC's and NAB's joint chapter in their respective advice to Sir Keith Joseph last September.

The task for 1985 is to elaborate the issues that must be faced in developing continuing education now that the subject itself has won a prominent place on the policy agenda; so the UGC's and NAB's decision to establish a joint committee on continuing education last autumn was very welcome, and this week's announcement that it is to be chaired by Lord Perry, founding vice-chancellor of the Open University, more welcome still. For there is a danger that after the essentially presentational success of 1984 the momentum will slacken. Too many people may say: OK, we agree continuing education is very important;

but what is it and what happens next? Walter Perry's record suggests he has both the determination to break through such barriers.

His appointment is also to be welcomed in another sense. Clearly continuing education has come to be regarded as an in-house job. Any idea of farming it out to a separate agency like a revived adult education council has been implicitly discarded. The UGC and the NAB will be the main influences over the development of continuing education. But we should not forget that there are other actors. Lord Perry's presence is a secure reminder of the OU's substantial role, and the Department of Education and Science has shown by its almost frenetic succession of PICKUP-type initiatives that it will not be content with a walk-on part. The UGC-NAB committee will have to incorporate this wider constituency.

Seven year itch

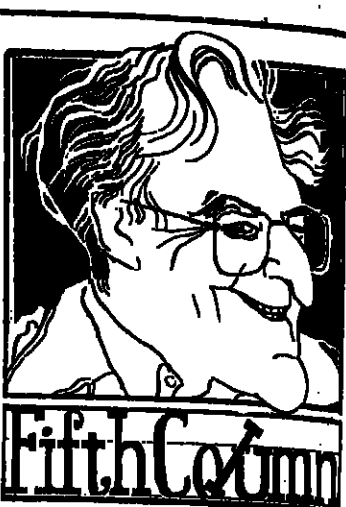
Education. Her Majesty's Inspectorate and the National Advisory Body or the University Grants Committee. And all for a subject on which Sir Keith Joseph has most definite views of his own.

However, the proliferation was entirely Sir Keith's making and it is at least arguable whether ACSET should have been the one to go. As a toothless body consisting largely of representatives of various interest groups, it may not be the ideal vehicle for planning a notoriously unpredictable sector. There are obvious advantages to handing the UGC and the NAB, as executive organizations, but in doing so, Sir Keith is "redefining" the transitory

well as the ability to relate questions of curriculum to those of supply.

Cynics are already suggesting that ACSET has suffered for producing unwelcome advice about the need for increased teacher education places and holding Sir Keith with his own petard by using his own instructions to justify its conclusions. Certainly, it seems an odd time to claim that policy for the sector is so settled that further advice (or monitoring) is not needed.

It may be that the NAB, the UGC and ACSET will work together so harmoniously that a trans-binary view will emerge without reference to another committee, but the suspicion remains that ACSET was simply the most expendable of an over-large group of quangos.



It was reported in *The Times* a few weeks ago that the National Gallery of Scotland has one of the worst attendance ratings in the country. The new director of the National Galleries for Scotland, which include the Gallery of Modern Art and the National Portrait Gallery as well as the National Gallery, declares that they are falling miserably to match their potential. The miserable number of some 400,000 who visit the galleries includes the crowds who attend the Edinburgh Festival, so something can surely be done to increase it.

The only problem with this admirable aim, as far as I am concerned, is that it spent some of the happier hours of my life alone in the deserted rooms. Gallery attendances in Scotland are notoriously low, so that apart from a few groups of them thought you were standing little too close to a picture or in danger of putting a knee on the bottom, the silence was absolute. And I liked it that way.

For the National Gallery of Scotland was the most impressive sight for our studies when I took the history of art course in the university for a year. The lectures, generally illustrated by old black and white slides and blurred black and white illustrations upside down on a diaphanous, were sound and scholarly, somewhat superficial in view of the fact that they had to cover the entire history of art in two terms.

And because the lectures were given a four o'clock in the afternoon, at the end - for me - of a long day drawing in the studio, it was extraordinarily difficult to stay awake in the darkened room. Only when a preposterous error was made by the professor, like his comment that Van Gogh had cut off Gauguin's ear, did one suddenly wake up. I still find it difficult to stay awake during lectures on art.

But the gallery, in a handsome but undramatic neo-classical building by Playfair, made up for that by offering us a reasonably balanced selection of major works interspersed with works which if not major were not so minor.

I came to know - and acknowledge with a wave - the youth by Botticelli, the spectacular Constable *Valley of Dedham* and the rare painting by Degas, Gauguin, Goya and Van Gogh. I saluted the beautiful *Scott-Moncreiff* by Rubens, *Plough over the Turners*, and laughed at *Frans Hals' Verdonck* with the jaw-bone of the ass in his hand.

But it was the Elfenre collection at the time that reduced me to silence, not just physically but mentally. For in the midst of it was one of the late self-portraits by Rembrandt.

In one of those crises which I imagine any thinking student goes through during his or her undergraduate days I used to look at that pitifully self-revealing statement by that hopelessly unsuccessful man and recognized the fantastic humility of a colonial genius. That alone demanded forgiveness and silence.

Patrick Nuttgens

The Times Higher Education Supplement

February 15, 1985 No 641 Price 60p



George Steiner: a kind of survivor, 11

Standards slashed in overseas race

by David Jobbins and John O'Leary

Universities and colleges are deliberately depressing entry standards in the face of increasing competition for overseas students, according to the British Council, which has drawn its anxieties to the attention of ministers.

Institutions are less likely now to reject candidates regarded as "inappropriate" for a course than they were five years ago, the council fears.

It expressed its concern directly over the selection of candidates, now running at 5,000 a year, for the technical cooperation training programme which it administers in more than 100 countries with finance from the Overseas Development Administration.

At a meeting of government departments, organizations and agencies involved in the overseas student question, it presented a paper which said its own advisers in candidates' home countries were coming under growing pressure.

"Five years ago it was possible to rely on an educational institution rejecting a candidate who was felt to be an inappropriate applicant for a particular course. Some institutions still operate this way but many do not," it said.

And the council warned the same meeting, attended by Mr Timothy Raison, the minister for

overseas development, against "overt competition" in overseas marketplaces.

"An effective institutional marketing strategy should be seen as part of a wider strategy on behalf of British education in general and should build on reputation and prestige which we continue generally to enjoy overseas. . . . Poor marketing practice by one institution can damage the hard-won reputation of British institutions as a whole," the council said.

Ms Gail Taylor, executive secretary of the UK Council on Overseas Student Affairs, said: "The British Council is clearly saying we can no longer rely on institutions to be selective."

Strongest criticism of recruiting practices came from Mr Terry Smith, director of external liaison at Hull University. Competition between institutions had become increasingly severe, he said. "Some representatives overseas are using techniques which one might more usually associate with second hand car salesmen."

He claims that some universities are offering places on much lower grades to overseas as opposed to home students, while others are suggesting to overseas students that they might back out of an acceptance at another university to take up an offer on lower grades.

The UKCOSA is pressing for general agreement on a code of good practice for responsible recruitment.

Last summer a report by the Commonwealth Standing Committee on Student Mobility warned that some universities had lowered entry standards to attract overseas students. And, at the Commonwealth education ministers' conference, the Cypriot minister revealed that representatives of two unnamed English universities had offered to waive the normal entry requirements for fee-paying students.

The British Council this week announced cuts in academic and youth exchanges as part of a package of measures to find savings of £1.1 million ordered by the Government last year. In addition, the Open Office will close and the opening of a new office in Shanghai will be postponed indefinitely. A language teaching institute in Venezuela will close and funds to send books abroad will be reduced, while computerization and capital programmes will also be cut.

A council statement said that cuts of more than 20 per cent since 1979 had left no further room to manoeuvre and British influence abroad would decline as a result of the measures.

Keep numbers down, universities reminded

Universities have been told that their student numbers must continue to be restrained in line with existing targets because of the continuing financial difficulties they are likely to face.

The University Grants Committee said that the cash problems were, if anything, likely to increase because of recent cuts and unexpected new commitments, and wage and salary increases outstripping the Government pay factor.

The decision to hold down student numbers again is likely to cause friction between the UGC and the National Advisory Body. Only a fortnight ago, Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, told both organisations to expect 6,000 students more than previously planned in higher education next year. He asked for talks on the division of students between the two sectors for the rest of the decade.

Preliminary discussions have already taken place at one of the regular meetings between Sir Peter Swinnerton-Dyer and Mr Christopher Ball, chairman of the NAB board, and fuller talks will be held when the two sets of members have been consulted.

The NAB, already concerned about funding levels and physical capacity, will be reluctant to take all 6,000.

In its letter to universities allocating the recurrent grant, the UGC said it was concerned about the effect on universities' financial position of the continuing squeeze and of Government demands for increased spending in some areas. As a result of the pressures, the committee has held back £21 million, which it will distribute selectively.

A decision has not yet been made on the criteria for selection, but a number of possibilities have been aired.

King's to sell off valuable site after London triple merger

by Peter Aspiden

King's College, London is expecting to sell a major site of the new King's, Queen Elizabeth, and Chelsea College complex following their merger later this year.

The plan was revealed during talks with Westfield College over proposals for King's to make use of Westfield's Queen's Building for science-based activities. That would create a substantial amount of spare capacity in the

college, and the most profitable way to overcome the problem would be to sell a site.

Of the four sites - King's in The Strand; Queen Elizabeth in Kensington; Chelsea in King's Road and the Marjolin building - the King's Road site would be the most probable candidate for sale, because of its uncentral location and because of its uncentral location and because of its uncentral location.

It is already involved in negotiations to buy parts of other buildings.

Spokesmen for all three colleges said discussions were under way on how to utilize resources in the most efficient way, and said it was too early to talk about specific sites.

The secretary of Chelsea College Mr Bill Slade said: "We are all motivated by academic considerations above all. It is no secret that the college is looking

towards a single site objective".

Dr Robert Barnes, the principal of Queen Elizabeth College, also said discussions were in very early stages, adding that all the colleges in the formula had to balance their various ambitions.

Professor Stewart Sutherland, the new principal of King's said the new KQC complex would consist of about 14 sites, a number of which needed to be reduced.

Selective research plan blocked

Local authority leaders on the committee of the National Advisory Body this week rejected recommendations for a highly selective research policy, running the risk of a first serious rebuff for the NAB from Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science.

In three years of detailed advice, Sir Keith has made only one significant amendment to a NAB recommendation, when he granted a stay of execution to nautical studies at Humber College. But the Department of Education and Science has strongly supported a selective approach to research during the NAB discussions and Sir Keith made special mention of selectivity in research when writing to the NAB two weeks ago.

The committee had been asked to approve an allocation of a new £2.5 million research fund, giving a minimum of £75,000 a year to 21 institutions, all but one of which are polytechnics. Eleven polytechnics were to receive the maximum allocation of £150,000, three were polytechnics and the Camber College of Mines were to get £100,000, and six others the minimum amount.

However, the local authority representatives voted by a majority to adopt an alternative scheme, which had been rejected by the NAB board. This gives some money to the 36 institutions, including all the polytechnics, but would mean five colleges received only £15,000 and 10 other institutions £25,000.

Although the so-called "first eleven" polytechnics (Central London, Coventry, Hatfield, Kingston, Leicester, Liverpool, Newcastle, Plymouth, Portsmouth, South Bank and Trent) still get £150,000, those recommended for £100,000 are cut by £30,000 and others included in the board's scheme lose £35,000.

The new minimum, considered by the board to be a new low to have any real value, is intended to force one member of staff for a year's research work. It will be given to the Bolton Institute, Bradford, Buckinghamshire, Crewe and Alsager, and Salford colleges. Humber College has been included among the 10 institutions receiving £25,000.

Mr John Bevan, the NAB secretary, said that the committee had been conscious of the volume of worthy research which would be missed under the board's scheme. The secretariat had distilled bids from 52 colleges and polytechnics into a priority projects costing £4.5 million.



Was this classically-inspired snow sculpture which appeared suddenly in the grounds of Humber College of Higher Education during the arctic spell meant to have a head? According to the college, if it was, it would have been more artistic than that lent by Howard Pidd, its assistant information officer.

Lecturer stopped rats experiment

A lecturer at Nottingham University stopped an experiment being carried out by second year students in mid-class, because they were working on rats which had died a slow, cruel death, he claimed.

Dr Martin Sladdin, a teaching fellow in microbiology, said the rats had been injected with a "cocktail" of micro-organisms which caused them to die gradually over a period of days.

"I stopped the experiment, and threw it out. Obviously rats are killed to allow them to be dissected by

students but to kill them in this particular way is unnecessary and immoral," he said.

Dr Sladdin, who told of his actions at the Young Conservatives conference in Bournemouth during a debate on animal experimentation.

A spokesman for the university said the experiment on the rats were (legitimately) carried out. He added that the rats were killed before any symptom of illness appeared. The university has now decided not to carry on with the experiment in future years.

Letters to the editor

Differing views of Yugoslav history

Sir, - In the report of the verdict on the six scholars being tried in Belgrade (THES, February 8), you noted that Miroslav Milic, the man who got two years in prison, the longest stretch of all, was "a student who had not completed his studies". I congratulate you on placing this identification, drawn from the official indictment, in quotation marks.

Mr Milic is a historian who has spent many years working on the three-volume reassessment of the Yugoslav civil war all of which were confiscated by the Yugoslav secret police. One of the criminal charges against him was that he expressed the view that, in 1941, Tito, then Partisan commander-in-chief, misjudged the situation, an opinion which would be shared by any serious Western historians of the period.

Most British newspapers described Mr Milic as "a scriptwriter", which was the only occupation in which he could earn any money. What has to be remembered is that, as long as the Yugoslav communists monopolize historical research and impose as absolute truth the highly coloured Partisan version of the civil war, any degree in modern Yugoslav history accorded by a Yugoslav university must be regarded as a badge of dishonour.

May I take the opportunity to add that, inadvertently, at the end of last year, you misreported what I had tried - and am still trying - to do to support academic freedom in Yugoslavia, an issue on which, in my opinion and, I hope yours, our own historians and our friends in Yugoslavia share a common interest.



Tito in 1943: was his judgement suspect?

In your issue of November 30, 1984 you reported that Yugoslav historians due to attend a private conference at the Imperial War Museum in London had been asked by me to register their opposition to the trial of the Belgrade six. In fact, on an earlier occasion I had been told I would not be allowed to attend this Anglo-Yugoslav seminar, which forms part of a Committee for the Study of the Second World War. Then, during my last visit to Yugoslavia, I learnt that the next meeting

would be in December and that a number of Yugoslav officially-approved historians were coming. As I was not allowed to be present I wrote a letter to the chairman of the seminar, Sir William Deakin, asking him to suggest to the assembled historians that until the Yugoslav present manifest violation of the freedom of academic research being perpetrated at the time in Belgrade, they must themselves be assumed to be working

under police supervision. They thus disqualified themselves from any further participation in international conferences designed to examine what has really happened in Yugoslavia since 1939.

I sent my letter to the organizer of the seminar, Mr Jonathan Chndwick with a covering note asking him to pass it on. He sent me a one-sentence acknowledgment, omitting the usual courtesy of thanks, but agreeing to show my letter to Sir William as requested.

I heard nothing more from Sir William but another distinguished historian, Mr M. D. Foot, who participated in the seminar, told me afterwards that nothing had been said about my proposal, that he personally had no idea that a historian was on trial on Belgrade for his historical judgement and that he had found the official Yugoslav historians who attended "in excellent form": as indeed they had good cause to be.

May I therefore seek the hospitality of your columns to appeal to any academic personnel or institution in Britain specializing in modern Yugoslavia and also the Yugoslav services of the BBC, to refrain from extending any invitation to officially endorsed Yugoslav scholars unless these have publicly denounced the interference of the Yugoslav secret police in academic freedom.

Yours sincerely,
Miss NORA BELOPP,
11 Belsize Road,
London NW6.

Dissenters to appeal, page 8

THES peer reviews

Sir, - I write in support of Mr Roxburgh's comments about the peer reviews (THES, February 8). A bronze medalist in your league is simply as a result of disappointment. While some will say that there is no smoke without fire, such a statement is subjective and assessments of quality. The Oxford dominance no doubt also draws from notable affections, not that I object to that.

However, to rank Cambridge and Oxford ahead of Coventry and the side for mathematics teaching is taking a liberty. As a Cambridge graduate having worked for several years in each of Coventry and the side, I would put the polytechnic miles ahead. I declined to give rankings in your survey, but I feel this specific comparison on which I am comment.

In polytechnics teaching comes first and we take pride in the care and attention given to students. Oxford gives an impression that students are privileged to tag along behind the primary activity of research. In my time I found the collegiate system at Cambridge insufficiently integrated with the lecture course which in turn lacked reinforcement and cohesion. Naturally, some lecturers could be inspiring, but quite often lectures were merely note-taking races. To turn around the sense of privilege, Cambridge is honoured with the best mathematical students and should fully develop their potential.

British university could in honesty oppose such a proposal. However, there is no move in a Reaganite USA to abolish tenure (even if its Government, unthinkably, had power in such matters) because of the role tenure plays in bargaining over appointments. A university that abolished it would know that it was simply preventing itself from making appointments of distinguished professors in the future. It is the current situation in Britain not one more example (as if we needed more) of a Government, ostensibly dedicated to free enterprise and less central control, acting in a dirigiste manner to prevent bargaining that might, for example, change the pre-ordained national pecking order of universities and departments.

Readers who feel that the US experience becomes irrelevant if all British institutions are compelled to revoke tenure together, thus preventing any difference of attractiveness between universities, might remember that, in connection with the current Alvey initiative in advanced information technology, advertisements have been placed in US publications inviting British computer scientists to return and take part.

One small side effect of the Government's corporatist policy on tenure is to ensure that there will be very few responses to such invitations as far as university posts are concerned.

Yours sincerely,
YORICK WILKS,
Director,
Computing Research Laboratory,
New Mexico State University.

Matter of taste
Sir, - Oxford having failed her, might Mrs Thatcher now be happy to accept a non-Oxford doctorate, from, say, Aston or Salford.

Since the judgement of Oxford has again been shown to be so suspect, can we look forward to future Tory cabinets stocked with the products of, say, Wolverhampton Polytechnic?

Yours sincerely,
FREDERICK TOATES,
1 Hammer Road,
Simpson,
Milton Keynes.

Sir, - Can there now be any doubt following the Oxford vote and the revolt of that same social caste against increased financial responsibility for the higher education of their children, that their determination to hold on to the gains won from your idea of "consensus" which has established a new allegedly meritocratic Victorian-style rich and poor which cannot be challenged by political action, that we now have what would claim to be an intelligentia ready to establish their place in either a Nazi-type party or a Soviet-style nomenklatura? Let those who value freedom and humanitarian ideas take refuge on National middle ground.

Yours faithfully,
TOM CROSS,
Chester College,
University of Essex.

Lecturers to go for one scale

by David Jobbins

A single professional salary scale is expected to constitute the key change in the preparation of theses and publications within one of its departments after *THE THES* said it was publishing further evidence of plagiarism.

The investigation into the department of management sciences at the University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology will be headed by Professor Christopher Rose-Innes, dean of the faculty of technology, and is separate from another inquiry into a research assistant's grievance against a lecturer. Last week it was revealed that

At least one polytechnic plans to sidestep the new Polytechnics Central Admissions System and recruit local students directly when the scheme comes into operation next year.

PCAS is modelled on the universities' central admissions scheme and funded partly by polytechnics and partly by the Government. It is to be launched by next month and its first handbook is currently at the printer.

But a row between PCAS administrators and Lancashire Polytechnic over what the handbook says and whether all applicants must apply through the scheme remains unresolved.

Lancashire's governors, academic board and members of Lancashire County Council have all agreed that local applicants applying only to the poly should not have to go through

PCAS, according to its director Mr Eric Robinson. The polytechnic is particularly concerned with those applicants not free to go elsewhere, in particular those with families, and Muslim and other girls whose parents oppose them leaving home.

"We have a particular responsibility towards those people, because if they don't come to us they can't go anywhere, so we should give them a certain priority," Mr Robinson said.

"We think it would be quite wrong for people living near the polytechnic for us to say to them 'We can't consider an application from you, we have to write to Cheltenham'. We aren't prepared to say 'We can't talk to you, we have to write to Cheltenham'. Not only that - but for PCAS to charge them £5 for a service they don't need, and can't use, and don't want is not acceptable."

The principal of Edinburgh University has warned that public expenditure cuts threaten the future of the university's dental school.

Dr John Burnett, presenting the university's annual report to the general council, said it was now essential to ask publicly whether people wanted the continuing threat to the quality of education and the provision of health services in return for the possibility of a modest reduction in their taxes.

The principal outlined the saga of the dental hospital and school, which was declared obsolete and inadequate in 1971. It was decided to replace it, with the Scottish Home and Health Department saying there must be "no dragging of feet," but the site and cost were not settled until 1981.

The plans were halted because of uncertainty over the number of dentists being trained, with Edinburgh bearing the brunt of Scotland's 10 per cent cut in intake.

However, Lothian Health Board and the university jointly recommended last summer that the school should continue with a reduced intake rather than be axed. A University Grants Committee working party which visited the school in December "was deeply impressed by the high academic standards achieved in teaching, research and practice, although appalled by the inadequate clinical facilities," said Dr Burnett.

But now the UGC's capital allocation had been reduced to £18 million a year for the whole university system. "Can it find just under £2 million for a new school?" asked the principal.

Lothian Health Board resources were already overcommitted for the next decade to the extent that it could not afford to open new completed hospital accommodation. It was unlikely, therefore, to be able to afford its share of £5.8 million.

Dr Burnett said the university sympathized with both the UGC and the health board's problems, subject as they were to the squeeze on public expenditure.

"But what was policy really intended to result - as it well may - in the closure of the dental hospital and the abandonment of a first class dental school in order to reduce - possibly - the basic rate of taxation by a small amount?" asked the principal.

Plagiarism probe ordered

by Ngaio Crequer

UMIST this week ordered an immediate investigation into alleged irregularities in the preparation of theses and publications within one of its departments after *THE THES* said it was publishing further evidence of plagiarism.

The investigation into the department of management sciences at the University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology will be headed by Professor Christopher Rose-Innes, dean of the faculty of technology, and is separate from another inquiry into a research assistant's grievance against a lecturer. Last week it was revealed that

Dr Barrie Dale, lecturer in the department of management sciences, copied verbatim extensive extracts from an MSc thesis written by Mr Stephen Brown, whom he supervised, and used them in articles in specialist journals under his own (Dale's) name.

Now *THE THES* has learned that another student's MSc thesis contains a substantial section which is taken word for word from the same Brown thesis. The second student, Mr Roger Ip, carried out his thesis in November 1983. Mr Brown completed his MSc in 1982. Both were on the subject of "quality circles", the name for a group in industry which meets to discuss management problems.

Mr Robinson said the polytechnic wanted to be sure the PCAS handbook made it clear that applicants for Lancashire did not have to go through the system, although he emphasized that applicants applying to other polytechnics as well must use it.

Early drafts of the handbook say applicants wanting degree or DipHE courses in polytechnics in England and Wales "must apply through PCAS", and the section for mature students says it is understood that all applications will be through PCAS.

PCAS chief executive Mr Tony Higgins said the wording in the handbook at the printers had been changed to say that applications to polytechnic degree and DipHE courses "are made" through PCAS. There was no statement in it that Lancashire Polytechnic was an exception.

Mr Robinson said the polytechnic wanted to be sure the PCAS handbook made it clear that applicants for Lancashire did not have to go through the system, although he emphasized that applicants applying to other polytechnics as well must use it.

Early drafts of the handbook say applicants wanting degree or DipHE courses in polytechnics in England and Wales "must apply through PCAS", and the section for mature students says it is understood that all applications will be through PCAS.

PCAS chief executive Mr Tony Higgins said the wording in the handbook at the printers had been changed to say that applications to polytechnic degree and DipHE courses "are made" through PCAS. There was no statement in it that Lancashire Polytechnic was an exception.

Mr Robinson said the polytechnic wanted to be sure the PCAS handbook made it clear that applicants for Lancashire did not have to go through the system, although he emphasized that applicants applying to other polytechnics as well must use it.

Early drafts of the handbook say applicants wanting degree or DipHE courses in polytechnics in England and Wales "must apply through PCAS", and the section for mature students says it is understood that all applications will be through PCAS.

PCAS chief executive Mr Tony Higgins said the wording in the handbook at the printers had been changed to say that applications to polytechnic degree and DipHE courses "are made" through PCAS. There was no statement in it that Lancashire Polytechnic was an exception.

Mr Robinson said the polytechnic wanted to be sure the PCAS handbook made it clear that applicants for Lancashire did not have to go through the system, although he emphasized that applicants applying to other polytechnics as well must use it.

Early drafts of the handbook say applicants wanting degree or DipHE courses in polytechnics in England and Wales "must apply through PCAS", and the section for mature students says it is understood that all applications will be through PCAS.

PCAS chief executive Mr Tony Higgins said the wording in the handbook at the printers had been changed to say that applications to polytechnic degree and DipHE courses "are made" through PCAS. There was no statement in it that Lancashire Polytechnic was an exception.

Mr Robinson said the polytechnic wanted to be sure the PCAS handbook made it clear that applicants for Lancashire did not have to go through the system, although he emphasized that applicants applying to other polytechnics as well must use it.

Early drafts of the handbook say applicants wanting degree or DipHE courses in polytechnics in England and Wales "must apply through PCAS", and the section for mature students says it is understood that all applications will be through PCAS.

PCAS chief executive Mr Tony Higgins said the wording in the handbook at the printers had been changed to say that applications to polytechnic degree and DipHE courses "are made" through PCAS. There was no statement in it that Lancashire Polytechnic was an exception.

Mr Robinson said the polytechnic wanted to be sure the PCAS handbook made it clear that applicants for Lancashire did not have to go through the system, although he emphasized that applicants applying to other polytechnics as well must use it.

Poly may sidestep entry scheme

by Karen Gold

At least one polytechnic plans to sidestep the new Polytechnics Central Admissions System and recruit local students directly when the scheme comes into operation next year.

PCAS is modelled on the universities' central admissions scheme and funded partly by polytechnics and partly by the Government. It is to be launched by next month and its first handbook is currently at the printer.

But a row between PCAS administrators and Lancashire Polytechnic over what the handbook says and whether all applicants must apply through the scheme remains unresolved.

Lancashire's governors, academic board and members of Lancashire County Council have all agreed that local applicants applying only to the poly should not have to go through

PCAS, according to its director Mr Eric Robinson. The polytechnic is particularly concerned with those applicants not free to go elsewhere, in particular those with families, and Muslim and other girls whose parents oppose them leaving home.

"We have a particular responsibility towards those people, because if they don't come to us they can't go anywhere, so we should give them a certain priority," Mr Robinson said.

"We think it would be quite wrong for people living near the polytechnic for us to say to them 'We can't consider an application from you, we have to write to Cheltenham'. We aren't prepared to say 'We can't talk to you, we have to write to Cheltenham'. Not only that - but for PCAS to charge them £5 for a service they don't need, and can't use, and don't want is not acceptable."

The principal of Edinburgh University has warned that public expenditure cuts threaten the future of the university's dental school.

Dr John Burnett, presenting the university's annual report to the general council, said it was now essential to ask publicly whether people wanted the continuing threat to the quality of education and the provision of health services in return for the possibility of a modest reduction in their taxes.

The principal outlined the saga of the dental hospital and school, which was declared obsolete and inadequate in 1971. It was decided to replace it, with the Scottish Home and Health Department saying there must be "no dragging of feet," but the site and cost were not settled until 1981.

The plans were halted because of uncertainty over the number of dentists being trained, with Edinburgh bearing the brunt of Scotland's 10 per cent cut in intake.

However, Lothian Health Board and the university jointly recommended last summer that the school should continue with a reduced intake rather than be axed. A University Grants Committee working party which visited the school in December "was deeply impressed by the high academic standards achieved in teaching, research and practice, although appalled by the inadequate clinical facilities," said Dr Burnett.

But now the UGC's capital allocation had been reduced to £18 million a year for the whole university system. "Can it find just under £2 million for a new school?" asked the principal.

Lothian Health Board resources were already overcommitted for the next decade to the extent that it could not afford to open new completed hospital accommodation. It was unlikely, therefore, to be able to afford its share of £5.8 million.

Dr Burnett said the university sympathized with both the UGC and the health board's problems, subject as they were to the squeeze on public expenditure.

"But what was policy really intended to result - as it well may - in the closure of the dental hospital and the abandonment of a first class dental school in order to reduce - possibly - the basic rate of taxation by a small amount?" asked the principal.

Lothian Health Board resources were already overcommitted for the next decade to the extent that it could not afford to open new completed hospital accommodation. It was unlikely, therefore, to be able to afford its share of £5.8 million.

Dr Burnett said the university sympathized with both the UGC and the health board's problems, subject as they were to the squeeze on public expenditure.

"But what was policy really intended to result - as it well may - in the closure of the dental hospital and the abandonment of a first class dental school in order to reduce - possibly - the basic rate of taxation by a small amount?" asked the principal.

Lothian Health Board resources were already overcommitted for the next decade to the extent that it could not afford to open new completed hospital accommodation. It was unlikely, therefore, to be able to afford its share of £5.8 million.

Dr Burnett said the university sympathized with both the UGC and the health board's problems, subject as they were to the squeeze on public expenditure.

"But what was policy really intended to result - as it well may - in the closure of the dental hospital and the abandonment of a first class dental school in order to reduce - possibly - the basic rate of taxation by a small amount?" asked the principal.

Lothian Health Board resources were already overcommitted for the next decade to the extent that it could not afford to open new completed hospital accommodation. It was unlikely, therefore, to be able to afford its share of £5.8 million.

Dr Burnett said the university sympathized with both the UGC and the health board's problems, subject as they were to the squeeze on public expenditure.

"But what was policy really intended to result - as it well may - in the closure of the dental hospital and the abandonment of a first class dental school in order to reduce - possibly - the basic rate of taxation by a small amount?" asked the principal.

Lothian Health Board resources were already overcommitted for the next decade to the extent that it could not afford to open new completed hospital accommodation. It was unlikely, therefore, to be able to afford its share of £5.8 million.

Dr Burnett said the university sympathized with both the UGC and the health board's problems, subject as they were to the squeeze on public expenditure.

"But what was policy really intended to result - as it well may - in the closure of the dental hospital and the abandonment of a first class dental school in order to reduce - possibly - the basic rate of taxation by a small amount?" asked the principal.

Lothian Health Board resources were already overcommitted for the next decade to the extent that it could not afford to open new completed hospital accommodation. It was unlikely, therefore, to be able to afford its share of £5.8 million.

Dr Burnett said the university sympathized with both the UGC and the health board's problems, subject as they were to the squeeze on public expenditure.

"But what was policy really intended to result - as it well may - in the closure of the dental hospital and the abandonment of a first class dental school in order to reduce - possibly - the basic rate of taxation by a small amount?" asked the principal.

Lothian Health Board resources were already overcommitted for the next decade to the extent that it could not afford to open new completed hospital accommodation. It was unlikely, therefore, to be able to afford its share of £5.8 million.

Dr Burnett said the university sympathized with both the UGC and the health board's problems, subject as they were to the squeeze on public expenditure.

"But what was policy really intended to result - as it well may - in the closure of the dental hospital and the abandonment of a first class dental school in order to reduce - possibly - the basic rate of taxation by a small amount?" asked the principal.

Lothian Health Board resources were already overcommitted for the next decade to the extent that it could not afford to open new completed hospital accommodation. It was unlikely, therefore, to be able to afford its share of £5.8 million.

Dr Burnett said the university sympathized with both the UGC and the health board's problems, subject as they were to the squeeze on public expenditure.

"But what was policy really intended to result - as it well may - in the closure of the dental hospital and the abandonment of a first class dental school in order to reduce - possibly - the basic rate of taxation by a small amount?" asked the principal.

Lothian Health Board resources were already overcommitted for the next decade to the extent that it could not afford to open new completed hospital accommodation. It was unlikely, therefore, to be able to afford its share of £5.8 million.

Dr Burnett said the university sympathized with both the UGC and the health board's problems, subject as they were to the squeeze on public expenditure.

"But what was policy really intended to result - as it well may - in the closure of the dental hospital and the abandonment of a first class dental school in order to reduce - possibly - the basic rate of taxation by a small amount?" asked the principal.

Lothian Health Board resources were already overcommitted for the next decade to the extent that it could not afford to open new completed hospital accommodation. It was unlikely, therefore, to be able to afford its share of £5.8 million.

Dr Burnett said the university sympathized with both the UGC and the health board's problems, subject as they were to the squeeze on public expenditure.

"But what was policy really intended to result - as it well may - in the closure of the dental hospital and the abandonment of a first class dental school in order to reduce - possibly - the basic rate of taxation by a small amount?" asked the principal.

Lothian Health Board resources were already overcommitted for the next decade to the extent that it could not afford to open new completed hospital accommodation. It was unlikely, therefore, to be able to afford its share of £5.8 million.

Dr Burnett said the university sympathized with both the UGC and the health board's problems, subject as they were to the squeeze on public expenditure.

"But what was policy really intended to result - as it well may - in the closure of the dental hospital and the abandonment of a first class dental school in order to reduce - possibly - the basic rate of taxation by a small amount?" asked the principal.

Lothian Health Board resources were already overcommitted for the next decade to the extent that it could not afford to open new completed hospital accommodation. It was unlikely, therefore, to be able to afford its share of £5.8 million.

Dr Burnett said the university sympathized with both the UGC and the health board's problems, subject as they were to the squeeze on public expenditure.

"But what was policy really intended to result - as it well may - in the closure of the dental hospital and the abandonment of a first class dental school in order to reduce - possibly - the basic rate of taxation by a small amount?" asked the principal.

Lothian Health Board resources were already overcommitted for the next decade to the extent that it could not afford to open new completed hospital accommodation. It was unlikely, therefore, to be able to afford its share of £5.8 million.

Dr Burnett said the university sympathized with both the UGC and the health board's problems, subject as they were to the squeeze on public expenditure.

"But what was policy really intended to result - as it well may - in the closure of the dental hospital and the abandonment of a first class dental school in order to reduce - possibly - the basic rate of taxation by a small amount?" asked the principal.

Lothian Health Board resources were already overcommitted for the next decade to the extent that it could not afford to open new completed hospital accommodation. It was unlikely, therefore, to be able to afford its share of £5.8 million.

Dr Burnett said the university sympathized with both the UGC and the health board's problems, subject as they were to the squeeze on public expenditure.

"But what was policy really intended to result - as it well may - in the closure of the dental hospital and the abandonment of a first class dental school in order to reduce - possibly - the basic rate of taxation by a small amount?" asked the principal.

Lothian Health Board resources were already overcommitted for the next decade to the extent that it could not afford to open new completed hospital accommodation. It was unlikely, therefore, to be able to afford its share of £5.8 million.

Dr Burnett said the university sympathized with both the UGC and the health board's problems, subject as they were to the squeeze on public expenditure.

"But what was policy really intended to result - as it well may - in the closure of the dental hospital and the abandonment of a first class dental school in order to reduce - possibly - the basic rate of taxation by a small amount?" asked the principal.

Lothian Health Board resources were already overcommitted for the next decade to the extent that it could not afford to open new completed hospital accommodation. It was unlikely, therefore, to be able to afford its share of £5.8 million.

Dr Burnett said the university sympathized with both the UGC and the health board's problems, subject as they were to the squeeze on public expenditure.

"But what was policy really intended to result - as it well may - in the closure of the dental hospital and the abandonment of a first class dental school in order to reduce - possibly - the basic rate of taxation by a small amount?" asked the principal.

Lothian Health Board resources were already overcommitted for the next decade to the extent that it could not afford to open new completed hospital accommodation. It was unlikely, therefore, to be able to afford its share of £5.8 million.

Dr Burnett said the university sympathized with both the UGC and the health board's problems, subject as they were to the squeeze on public expenditure.

"But what was policy really intended to result - as it well may - in the closure of the dental hospital and the abandonment of a first class dental school in order to reduce - possibly - the basic rate of taxation by a small amount?" asked the principal.

Lothian Health Board resources were already overcommitted for the next decade to the extent that it could not afford to open new completed hospital accommodation. It was unlikely, therefore, to be able to afford its share of £5.8 million.

Dr Burnett said the university sympathized with both the UGC and the health board's problems, subject as they were to the squeeze on public expenditure.

"But what was policy really intended to result - as it well may - in the closure of the dental hospital and the abandonment of a first class dental school in order to reduce - possibly - the basic rate of taxation by a small amount?" asked the principal.

Lothian Health Board resources were already overcommitted for the next decade to the extent that it could not afford to open new completed hospital accommodation. It was unlikely, therefore, to be able to afford its share of £5.8 million.

Dr Burnett said the university sympathized with both the UGC and the health board's problems, subject as they were to the squeeze on public expenditure.

"But what was policy really intended to result - as it well may - in the closure of the dental hospital and the abandonment of a first class dental school in order to reduce - possibly - the basic rate of taxation by a small amount?" asked the principal.

Lothian Health Board resources were already overcommitted for the next decade to the extent that it could not afford to open new completed hospital accommodation. It was unlikely, therefore, to be able to afford its share of £5.8 million.

Dr Burnett said the university sympathized with both the UGC and the health board's problems, subject as they were to the squeeze on public expenditure.

"But what was policy really intended to result - as it well may - in the closure of the dental hospital and the abandonment of a first class dental school in order to reduce - possibly - the basic rate of taxation by a small amount?" asked the principal.

Lothian Health Board resources were already overcommitted for the next decade to the extent that it could not afford to open new completed hospital accommodation. It was unlikely, therefore, to be able to afford its share of £5.8 million.

Dr Burnett said the university sympathized with both the UGC and the health board's problems, subject as they were to the squeeze on public expenditure.

"But what was policy really intended to result - as it well may - in the closure of the dental hospital and the abandonment of a first class dental school in order to reduce - possibly - the basic rate of taxation by a small amount?" asked the principal.

DON'S DIARY

SUNDAY

If those who can do and those who can't teach, what am I then who sits here sweating, providing fodder for all those teachers? In fact I am not sweating this week because it is one of the few tolerable times of year: clear blue skies and cool nights. And we don't call it fodder for the teaching mills but "manpower development" and "transfer of technology" and "bilateral educational development assistance".

Hundreds pass through these offices each year, the Rahmans and the Islams and the Chowdhurys, clutching folders of documents and certificates, seeking MScs in agriculture from Reading or diplomas in development studies from Birmingham or professional training in shipbuilding, railway management or motor mechanics from wherever cares to offer it.

Trying to keep track of it all my thoughts turn again to the inevitable panacea of a microcomputer - or should it be a microcomputer? I never know the difference. Certainly it should be able to function, as we do, without the constant benefit of electricity.

The day is a round of interviews, meetings and paperwork, all to feed the great machine: many are called and quite a lot are chosen, but it all takes time. Underpinning it all is the enormous human desire for self-improvement: those who reach my office have clawed their way through the system since primary school and to disappoint any one of them is tragic.

MONDAY

Today is an English-testing day. As I arrive at 8am the batch of 14 hopefuls are being led through the gates to their scene of trial. Some will fail outright, for English is on the decline here and the concept of multiple choice is often a new one. Others will be held in limbo, requiring remedial tuition followed by a second attempt three months later. A few will sail through, their passage to England unimpeded.

While they grapple with their modules (for this is a modern test) my Bangladeshi colleague and I visit the Ministry of Agriculture. We are seeking the reversal of a ruling which will rebound on a number of people already on courses in Britain, and are fired with the spirit of self-righteousness. In the corridors of the Secretariat we meet a number of former study-fellows: a deputy inspector-general of police, the young men of coming power.

They put their heads on one side and cluck in sympathy when we mention the reason for our visit. In our progress from office to office, ever upwards, it becomes clear that not only must the problem be considered at the highest level but that the highest level is out of Dhaka with his minister. Still, we make good progress by winning over those who have his ear: he will be made aware of our visit, will read my judicious and rational submission and will resolve our problem with a swift stroke of his fountain pen. Back in the office, though, I am plagued with sudden doubts and telephone an ally in the ministry for reassurance.

In the evening there is dinner with friends at a Chinese restaurant.

TUESDAY

Yesterday's test results are typed up, packaged with application forms and evidence of past distinction and are sent to catch the evening plane to London. There were no outright failures this time and we are all pleased for them, but at the other end of the air-rouse what will they make of the man who requires training in civil defence procedures? Or the man who doesn't wear his artificial leg because it doesn't fit properly? Or another man's claim that only a PhD from Imperial College will

meet his institution's needs? These things are placed like tiny time-bombs in our collective future.

There are visitors from British advisers on projects in livestock improvement, deepwater rice, all checking on the progress through the system of their proteges and counterparts. Why they should all come at once I have no idea but they are a welcome change from the daily grind, bringing news of postings and transfers and government gossip.

WEDNESDAY

Mail from London arrives off last night's flight; the most welcome is a letter from my wife who is in London, expecting our first child. The rest is sort out into a big pile of routine and a small pile of interesting or problematic, and my colleague Baidya gets on the phone to the ministries and the research stations and the universities to spread the news: a scholarship agreed for this one, a questionnaire to be filled in by that one, no news for Mr X (is this good?) and an update for Miss Y.

Later in the morning they start to come in, those who work locally, to see for themselves what the great god UK authorities has said about them. They vie for space with those who are waiting to collect application forms and others who have called in to pay their respects and to regale us with tales of hi-fi shops in London, snow, and the hospitality of the Georgians.

Meanwhile, in another part of town, professors of English and physics and surgery and mathematics from Manchester and Sheffield and Liverpool and Sussex are pursuing their respective interests, crisscrossing in hotel lobbies and, in the evening, swapping anecdotes and travellers' tales at the inevitable cocktail party.

Later, at dinner with a Bangladeshi lawyer, the field directors of Voluntary Service Overseas and Oxfam, and the VSO's visiting director-designate, the global discussion is animated. I retire from the fray at midnight, for tomorrow is another working day.

THURSDAY

The highlight is a long, tortuous and ultimately inconclusive meeting to discuss our in-house English teaching operation. On a shoestring and a prayer we aim to provide sufficient tuition to bring our scholarship candidates (250 a year) up to a level acceptable to the British training institutions. The length of our course is being expanded and my projections show that in the coming year 106 teaching weeks will be required in our two classrooms.

And our vital part-time director of studies is shortly leaving. We need to come out of the closet: to seek finance for new classrooms, to recruit a new full-time director from Britain, to go public. It is a grave step to take and the boss takes the problem home for the weekend.

Outside my office window, over the wall in the University of Dhaka's staff quarters, a young man is reciting a verse of the Koran in a high clear voice. It is a pleasant sound, far better than the crackly pre-recorded effort from the mosque near my home which habitually wakes me up at dawn.

As 3pm approaches I do a token tidy-up, reshelving reports and reference books, and stroll up to the main office and the library to stretch my deskbound muscles. Even after a year and a half it still feels like a bonus to end the week on a Thursday (and an indignity to have to struggle in on a Sunday).

FRIDAY

As day follows night so beer follows tennis and yet again the weekend's plans are disrupted by my unwillingness to get up before mid-morning. As usual the plans include the washing of the dog, the general inspection of the vegetable patch, the tussling-up of the car's paintwork which has been tanged with Dhaka's gaudily-decorated bicycle rickshaws, and sundry vital errands.

On closer examination over breakfast none of these things is really essential and, as usual, I spend the day reading, writing letters and at the swimming pool.

Paul Howson

The author is the British Council's assistant representative in Bangladesh.

Principal takes centre stage

by Peter Aspdon

Working in the middle of the Strand is not the least significant part of being principal of King's College, London, as Professor Stewart Sutherland, newly appointed to the post and a theatre enthusiast, is keen to point out.

With the latest Tom Stoppard across the road and the National Theatre a short walk across the river, Professor Sutherland has been spoilt for choice since arriving at the college in 1977 as the country's only professor of history and philosophy of religion.

But he will doubtless find less spare time to pursue his interest in drama as he leads the college through a critical era, starting with the merger later this year of King's, Queen Elizabeth College and Chelsea College - a development which has already produced its share of backstage rumblings.

Professor Sutherland became involved with the merger at an early stage when King's and Queen Elizabeth first sounded each other out, and as vice-principal, he stood in during negotiations for Lord Cameron, who was away on medical leave.

"That's when I became interested in the whole issue and started to acquaint myself with the day-to-day details of the merger," he said.

Those initial talks were soon followed by an informal approach from Chelsea College, and "after a lot of heart-searching on all sides", as Professor Sutherland puts it, the three-

Personal File



way merger was decided to represent the best way ahead.

The new college, which comes into being in August, will retain the name and charter of King's, and will undergo a period of contraction and centralization over the first few years of its life - a true sign of the times.

"We had a period of natural growth, encouraged by the expansion of higher education in the 1960s, when many parts of the college, and indeed the

university, splintered, both departmentally and geographically," notes Sutherland said. Now, as a response to the 1981 cuts, many people are doing the opposite. For us, it's primarily a matter of making the science teaching and research possible in London by centralizing resources.

Needless to say, the merger story is still a long way from ending. King's already been talking to Westfield College, with a view to forming a connection with its arts faculty and moving into the vacant buildings caused by the move of its science department.

Discussions are at an early stage but other plans to move into nearby Cornwall House and Somerset House are advancing rapidly, bringing the various elements of the new King's closer to its administrative centre on the Strand.

Professor Sutherland, who is 43, is a graduate of Aberdeen University, and has worked at University College of North Wales, Bangor and Stirling University and has taken a number of overseas posts. He is married with three teenage children, one of whom is in the middle of the university application process and as a result has the chance to see the system at work from the other side.

He has allied himself strongly with the image of the new look college, perhaps more importantly, earned the trust of its constituent parts for the coming years.

Poly steps in with degree offer

by David Lister

Middlesex Polytechnic has thrown Oxford University's caution to the wind - and is considering recommending the Prime Minister for an honorary degree. It would make Mrs Thatcher the first British premier to be awarded an honorary CNA degree.

According to a report in *The Times Educational Supplement* today, the polytechnic's director, Dr Ray Rickett, and chairman of governors, Councillor Vic Usher, have met to discuss approaching Mrs Thatcher with the idea.

Mr Usher said an honorary degree is something they would recommend Mrs Thatcher for "with great pleasure". He added that he is sure a polytechnic degree would appeal to the Prime Minister, whom he knows well as he was chairman of her constituency party, Finchley, for six years.

However, he said that he and Dr Rickett decided not to make the offer yet as it might seem like an afterthought, following the Oxford affair. But he added that he was confident they would consider it again.

A degree from Middlesex Polytechnic might indeed appeal to the Prime Minister. It is the nearest higher education institution to her constituency. And the academic registrar is listed as being a Mr D. Thatcher.

Academics block redundancy plan

Cambridge University academics have blocked plans by the university to draw up its own plans for compulsory redundancy on grounds of financial exigency, but in a postal ballot voted by 464 to 128 to stop the process.

The university had wanted to introduce its own scheme allowing redundancy on grounds of financial exigency, but in a postal ballot voted by 464 to 128 to stop the process.

Association of University Teachers locally and nationally welcomed the outcome of the poll. Deputy general secretary Mr John Akker said: "Cambridge is falling in line with other universities in not pressing forward with its own changes."

Call for £30

A call for a minimum £30 a week allowance for all young people in further education or training is made by the National Union of Students in its *YOUTH Manifesto* (launched in the House of Commons yesterday).

Up to 37 academic jobs may go in Hull savings plan

Hull University has announced a new savings plan which includes the loss of up to 37 academic posts and a shake-up of 20 departments, to offset an expected deficit this year of more than £600,000.

The new plan is in response to a "progressive erosion of resources" since Government cuts of 20 per cent in 1981 forced the university to shed 120 academic and academic-related posts. Since then, all possible savings on non-payroll spending have already been made, says the university, and the only solution to further cut costs is to shed more academic posts.

The savings scheme, drawn up by a working party headed by Professor Alan Patmore, professor of geography, proposes the loss of a further 37 jobs, including seven temporary jobs which are falling vacant this year.

It also urges a programme of wholesale mergers and reforms to

Militant students fight back

Militant students who have set up an organization based on the further education colleges are fighting back against what they regard as a potential witch-hunt. They fear their political opponents within the National Organization of Labour Students are determined to press for the expulsion of their leaders from the party.

At the centre of the row is the newly-formed Further Education Labour Students organization. Its supporters claim that the ruling democratic left caucus within the NOLS is unrepresentative of further education students.

Individual students cannot join the NOLS, but can belong to affiliated Labour clubs. However, NOLS rules on the admission of part-time students to membership effectively preclude the establishment of Labour clubs in further education colleges.

When the FELS was set up last summer there were only 17 Labour

clubs in further education colleges, only 4.4 per cent of further education colleges affiliated to the National Union of Students had Labour clubs.

When the FELS began to make its presence felt in colleges, the national organization's officers drew its attention to the attention of the party youth committee and attention was drawn to its Militant Tendency connections.

But the FELS leadership is challenging a ruling by the youth committee that members cannot belong to NOLS. They point to a clause in the constitution adopted at their inaugural conference pledging help in the formation of Labour clubs affiliated to the National Organization.

There are moves to recall the NOLS further education sectoral conference to remove Ms Lesleigh Woodburn, the FELS treasurer, from the further education committee after claims she had been disruptive.

The SED is honouring its promise of an additional £14 million over three years, although this sum was originally to be funded through savings from grants cuts and tuition fees.

The SED had planned an increase in the output of central institution engineering and technology graduates over 600 a year by the end of the decade. This number will increase to more than 800 annually as a result of the extra funding.

The additional student places will be principally in electrical and electronic engineering and information technology, but other courses may also be expanded.



Government interest in the arts is not dead. Lord Whitelaw, deputy prime minister, took the opportunity during a visit to Goldsmiths' College of the University of London to inspect works by Graham Sutherland; Picasso and Turner held in the college's art gallery. He also visited the George Wood Theatre where students were preparing for their final exams.

Biotech skills linked in new centre

by Jon Turney
Science Correspondent

Three of the capital's polytechnics this week launched the London Centre for Biotechnology, designed to create a focus for development by uniting complementary skills in different institutions.

The polytechnics of the South Bank, Central London and Thames, have backing for the new centre from the National Advisory Body, the Inner London Education Authority and the Department of Trade and Industry. The centre, which will be administered from the South Bank in buildings adjoining the polytechnic's new Technopark, will admit its first masters' students this autumn.

The centre is part of a series of initiatives in biotechnology which recognize the difficulties of covering the subject in a single institution. The other public sector biotechnology venture brings together Sunderland and Teesside Polytechnics and will be headed by Mr Graham Street, principal lecturer in biochemical engineering at Teesside.

The Leicester University Biocentre, launched two years ago, has just announced a new link with the Cranfield Institute of Technology's biotechnology unit.

Dr Terence Burlin, rector of PCL, said the idea for the London centre was based on a realization that biotechnology covered a wide range of disciplines, and several institutions had good reputations in different contributing subjects.

South Bank Polytechnic is strong in the process engineering skills now in short supply for industrial biotechnology, and PCL has a long-standing programme of research in genetic manipulation, run by Professor Geoffrey Holt, chairman of the centre's science committee.

Professor Holt is also involved in the Institute for Biotechnology Studies, which brings together PCL, University College London and the University of Kent. Between them, the two ventures will promote teaching and research across the biotechnological disciplines, with the London centre especially keen to provide "biotechnology awareness" courses for schools.

London rating

University College London was missed out of last week's Peer Review of teaching in law departments. It received 17 points and should have been placed seventh equal with Sheffield University.

Curtain may fall on drama students' show

Middlesex Polytechnic's two theatres have been closed to all outsiders after the polytechnic's safety officers ruled that public productions in them could not go ahead.

The safety officers visited the theatres at the polytechnic's Ivy House site in Hampstead on the afternoon when a production was due, and at 5pm ordered the drama department not to allow it to go ahead in the theatre in front of visitors. It was put on instead in the car park under floodlights.

According to deputy safety officer,

Rabbi's departure causes concern

by Peter Aspdon

A lecturer described as one of Europe's leading authorities on rabbinic studies has been made redundant by the Jews' College in London because of falling student numbers.

But the departure of Rabbi Simcha Lieberman is causing concern in college circles, with fears that the affair has been badly handled. Dr Lewis Gilner, a lecturer in Hebrew at the School of Oriental and African Studies, has threatened to resign from his post as external examiner to the college in protest over the issue.

And the Association of University Teachers is also closely monitoring the case, a spokesman has revealed.

Dr Gilner said: "The reasons given for Rabbi Lieberman's redundancy are ludicrous. He has been at the college for 14 years and he has always taught only a small number of students, because of the difficult nature of the course he takes - the Diploma of Rabbi, which is equivalent to a doctor-

al thesis. As far as I know, student numbers have remained constant anyway."

He said Rabbi Lieberman had been involved in academic disagreements with the college principal, Rabbi Jonathan Sacks, in recent months. He also claimed the college council had not been consulted over the departure.

Rabbi Lieberman, 57, is the author of several books and one of the leading rabbinic authorities in Europe. He grew up in the Warsaw Ghetto and survived a number of Nazi labour camps, including Buchenwald.

He has so far declined to comment on his departure, apart from repeating his insistence that he has not resigned. Rabbi Sacks was unavailable for comment.

Mr Geoffrey Alderman, chair of the London committee of the A.U.T., said he was keeping a watching brief on the case. "I am trying to discover whether justice has been done, and watching developments closely," he said.

Mr Graham Allison, general secretary of the Scottish Further and Higher Education Association, said the case had major implications for the teaching of Action Plan courses and for further education staff.

Mr Stuart Gray, a lecturer in farm machinery at Thurston Technical College, resigned after losing his case at Highland Region's education appeals subcommittee.

Following the introduction this session of the Government's 16-18 action plan, which is based on modu-

lar courses, Mr Gray was asked to take courses which he said he was neither competent nor qualified to teach.

He was then offered several alternative contracts on the grounds that a full-time post in farm machinery was not needed, despite Mr Gray's claim that he foresaw no change in his teaching load which had been stable for nine years.

Mr Graham Allison, general secretary of the Scottish Further and Higher Education Association, said the case had major implications for the teaching of Action Plan courses and for further education staff.

The £1,000 donation agreed at the last NUS conference was handed over to the Treason colliery women's action group as part of their Christmas appeal for miners' children.

The National Union of Students is also keeping up its support for the NUM, and has called a rally in Barnsley on February 27. Other activities planned include a sponsored march, a national collection day, and a possible benefit tour aimed at further education colleges.

The £1,000 donation agreed at the last NUS conference was handed over to the Treason colliery women's action group as part of their Christmas appeal for miners' children.

The National Union of Students is also keeping up its support for the NUM, and has called a rally in Barnsley on February 27. Other activities planned include a sponsored march, a national collection day, and a possible benefit tour aimed at further education colleges.

The £1,000 donation agreed at the last NUS conference was handed over to the Treason colliery women's action group as part of their Christmas appeal for miners' children.

Computers in University Administration - for systems developers

25-30 August 1985 in Reading

This course is aimed at senior technical staff in universities who are responsible, in collaboration with administrative staff, for defining the requirements of information systems, for designing technology-based systems, for implementing their design and for maintaining them throughout their operational life.

Directed by Professor R W Ewart, this course has vacancies for 30 participants. The residential fee is £490.

Drama in Education: A Social Process in School and for Society

1-13 September 1985 in Newcastle upon Tyne

Designed for administrators, lecturers and teachers who are interested in a careful examination of the processes of implementing a role-taking and deplorative approach to learning situations, the aim of the course is to introduce participants to as many skills of this style of work as is possible in the time.

Directed by Mrs Dorothy Heathcote, the course has vacancies for 30 members and the residential fee is £595.

University Administration: an International Seminar

1-13 September 1985 in Cardiff

Participants will have an opportunity to examine and reflect upon contemporary issues in the management, administration and governance of institutions of higher education.

The seminar is intended for senior administrators in universities and colleges; it will be directed by Mr Emrys Wyn Jones. The residential fee is £625 and there are vacancies for 30 participants.

Humanistic Techniques and Methodologies for ELT Teacher Trainers

1-13 September 1985 in Canterbury

The course will open with a workshop on in-depth communication skills, followed by sessions on new techniques for the EFL classroom. The programme will also include a wide range of drama techniques for the classroom and work on the microcomputer in the EFL classroom.

Directed by Mario Rinvolucri, the course is designed for experienced teacher trainers and has vacancies for 35 participants. The residential course fee is £575.

Communicative Language Testing

8-20 September 1985 in Lancaster

This seminar will explore the theory and practice of communicative language tests and examine the implications which innovation in test design has for testing theory and test validation.

Directed by Dr J Charles Alderson, the course is intended for those practically involved in the design or administration of testing programmes or tests of English as a foreign or second language at secondary, tertiary or teacher training level. The residential fee is £590 and there are vacancies for 30 participants.

Microcomputers in Schools: an Opportunity for Development

15-27 September 1985 in Oxford

This course will be concerned with policy and practice related to the use of microcomputers and information technology in schools. Participants will be given the opportunity to assess innovative projects and practices and to gain considerable hands-on experience of software and courseware.

Directed by Mike Aston, the course is designed for senior educational administrators, school inspectors/advisers, university lecturers, teacher educators and other senior staff concerned with computer education. There are vacancies for 30 participants and the residential fee is £340.

Further information and application forms are available from British Council, Representative overseas or from Courses Department, The British Council, 25 Portico, 100 Whitehall, London WC1A 0AL.

The British Council

From proles to profiteroles

by Olga Wojtas
Scottish Correspondent

Educational issues barely surfaced at the annual conference of the Scottish Federation of Conservative Students in Edinburgh last weekend.

Instead, the students were addressed by a series of speakers on such topics as cutting taxes, North Sea oil, defence and the free market approach to overseas aid.

Scottish FCS are the vanguard of the Tory right wing; their conference was deliberately scheduled to clash with that of the Young Conservatives as an intended slight.

Young Tory wets are not encouraged to join SFCS, and there was a marked lack of dissent among delegates. However, there were some differences in style between the socialists "Yahs" mainly from St Andrews University, and more proletarian groups such as the "Dundee Monsters" and Edinburgh's "Cowan Casuals", who pelted one another with profiteroles during the dinner, managing to hit Sir James Gould, chairman of the Scottish Conservative Party, in the process.

The conference was low key, with two of the three motions proposed

being passed unanimously. These called for the privatization of the BBC, beginning with the introduction of advertising, and the abolition of the present order-in-council system in Northern Ireland, to be replaced by grand and select committees, with immediate devolution of administrative control over local services.

There was, however, a heated debate over commercial surrogate motherhood, with delegates eventually voting by 23 votes to 20 that attempts to legislate against it "would be a gross denial of civil liberties".

One motion which failed to be debated through lack of time called for the reintroduction of the death penalty, with those to be executed auctioned to the highest bidder on condition that they were "stuffed" within a fortnight of sale. There should be no prohibition on the sale of tapes or videos of the execution as long as half the proceeds went to fund to help victims' relatives.

West MP Mr Gerry Malone and Mrs Anna McCauley were verbally savaged but there was an enthusiastic reception for Dr Madsen Pirie, head of the Adam Smith Institute, who outlined schemes for public expenditure cuts resulting in £33 billion in tax cuts.

"New Right" MPs Mr Michael Forsyth and Mr Michael Fallon were applauded for their backing for the abolition of tenure, voluntary membership of the National Union of Students, and the introduction of a student loans system.

The Treasury had opposed student loans because in the short term this would be expensive, but there was now a great deal of enthusiasm for encouraging the clearing banks to compete with one another for the student loans franchise, said Mr Forsyth.

There was a certain resistance from the Government over ending the "closed shop" of NUS, he added, but the argument was over the difficulties of achieving this rather than the principle.

Mr Forsyth also attacked Oxford's decision not to confer an honorary degree on the Prime Minister which he warned would rebound on the university.

"It seems to me quite extraordinary that the most privileged group in our society, the coasted dons with their jobs for life and insulation from the realities which the rest of the world outside has to face, should feel it incumbent on them to deliver this kind of snub."

YCs fail to oppose loans



Loan rangers: Adam Gains (left) and Nigel Turner plan their law.

A traditionally progressive Conservative stronghold has failed to express forthright opposition to the introduction of student loans.

The Young Conservatives conference in Bournemouth at the weekend voted to reject a motion which expressed disappointment at "the back door" introduction of loans through the "continual reduction of student grants in real terms".

But the voting was narrow, and YC leaders blame the hard-line pro-loans lobbying by leading members of the right-wing dominated Federation of Conservative Students.

The YCs would have been expected to provide much of the ideological opposition to loans within the Conservative Party during the debate on student financial support arising from

Education Secretary Sir Keith Joseph's retreat from recovering tuition fees from high-income families.

Sir Keith has stopped short of dictating that loans are a likely outcome of the Government's review, and observations about the practicalities of such a move are known to be shared by the Prime Minister.

The YCs leadership remains firmly on the left of the party after the weekend conference, and the vote is unlikely to affect the organization's overall opposition to loans in principle.

The National Union of Students is sending two officials on a fact-finding tour of European and North America countries to assess the way loans and grants systems are operating.

Cambridge boom 'unique in Europe'

by Jon Turney
Science Correspondent

University policies and public investment in research were key influences behind the development of the "Cambridge phenomenon" - the expanding cluster of small, high-technology firms in and around Cambridge.

An economic consultants' report published this week says the network of 350 companies in the area is unique not only in Britain, but in the rest of Europe. According to Dr Nick Segal of the authors Segal Quince Associates, the only comparable economic centres

are Silicon Valley in California and the Route 128 development near the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, though both the US clusters are larger.

However, the report gives little cause for optimism that the many other British universities now promoting science parks, technology centres and industrial liaison will succeed in replicating the Cambridge phenomenon.

The university influence is only one of a large number of factors identified as helping encourage new businesses, and Cambridge University's main contributions were simply existing as a centre of excellence in research and

maintaining a liberal policy on staff time.

Dr Segal said the university had never gone in for strong management of industrial liaison, which would run counter to the style of the institution. The flexibility of staff contracts and the retention of intellectual property rights by researchers had contributed to a climate where commercial ventures were seen as a natural extension of academic work.

Key figures in the university, like the former head of the Cavendish Laboratory, Sir Nevill Martin, had backed moves to form industrial links, but the

general approach had been relaxed, according to Dr Segal. "This is at odds with what is now being attempted in most other universities in Britain," he said.

The report also singles out the importance of public investment in computer research in the 1960s in the genesis of the phenomenon. It says the long history of support for the university computer laboratory, the then Ministry of Technology's backing for the Computer Aided Design Centre and Science Research Council grants laid the base for expansion of small firms in this area ten years later.

Similarly, the authors consider the Medical Research Council's investment in the Cambridge Laboratory of Molecular Biology important for the current growth of biotechnology in the locality. Both fields marked by a long gestation period before the research found commercial application, the report says.

The authors expect the high-tech boom in Cambridge to continue, as the network of companies in now large enough to sustain further growth even if some fall. In addition, the concentration of talent in the area and the attractions of the Cambridge Science Park are beginning to bring in larger firms hoping to benefit from the research development skills in Cambridge, as well as the town's prestige.

The Cambridge Phenomenon. The Growth of High Technology Industry in a University Town. Segal Quince and Partners, Cambridge. Price £15.

University forced to double its bid

by Peter Aspdren

The widespread publicity surrounding the "Cambridge phenomenon" forced Cambridge University to pay about double the expected price for the prime three and three quarter acre site of Old Addenbrooke's Hospital in the city centre.

The university finally completed its purchase of the site for £54 million and will use the buildings for expanding university teaching, research and laboratory departments.

Under an agreement established 30 years ago, the university was given first refusal of the site when it became available. But the East Anglia Regional Health Authority decided to go out to competitive tendering, the price rose to its market level, and we had to

outbid the other interested parties," he added.

"Recently, the sudden rise in interest rates caused people who were in the running to drop out, as they were suddenly faced with higher costs. We could have paid even more."

Mr McElroy said the site which the university has been gradually acquiring since 1956 will house a new biotechnology centre, and many "new blood" lecturers who, at present, have no permanent base.

The old hospital will be primarily used for the university's pre-clinical and biological science departments, while physical science departments will be developed in the western part of the city, as recommended by an 11-year-old report.

Applications go up and down

by Patricia Santinelli

Applications to the secondary BED and postgraduate teacher training courses are down by over 10 per cent on last year, but primary Post Graduate Certificate of Education applications are up by the same amount.

In the case of the secondary BED for which applications stand at 11,000 against 12,000, the Clearing House says that lower applications could be caused by the lack of candidates for shortage subjects.

Recruitment to shortage subjects such as maths and science was very poor in 1984, down by around 13 per cent, and the whole matter is under consideration by the Advisory Committee for the Supply and Education of Teachers. It has told the Government that targets for such subjects should be raised.

However the Clearing House says that applications could rise shortly as candidates who have failed to gain a place at university through the Universities Central Council for Admissions system begin to apply to other institutions.

On applications to the secondary PGCE which are 15,000 instead of 17,000 last year, the Graduate Teacher Training Registry says the figures are not for exactly comparable periods as there is a gap of a fortnight between the two. However the registry says that it expects applications to reach a total of 18,000 as they did last year.

As far as primary PGCE applications are concerned, last year there were around 4,900 applications for the same period, this year this has increased to 5,400. Applications to the BED have remained about the same.

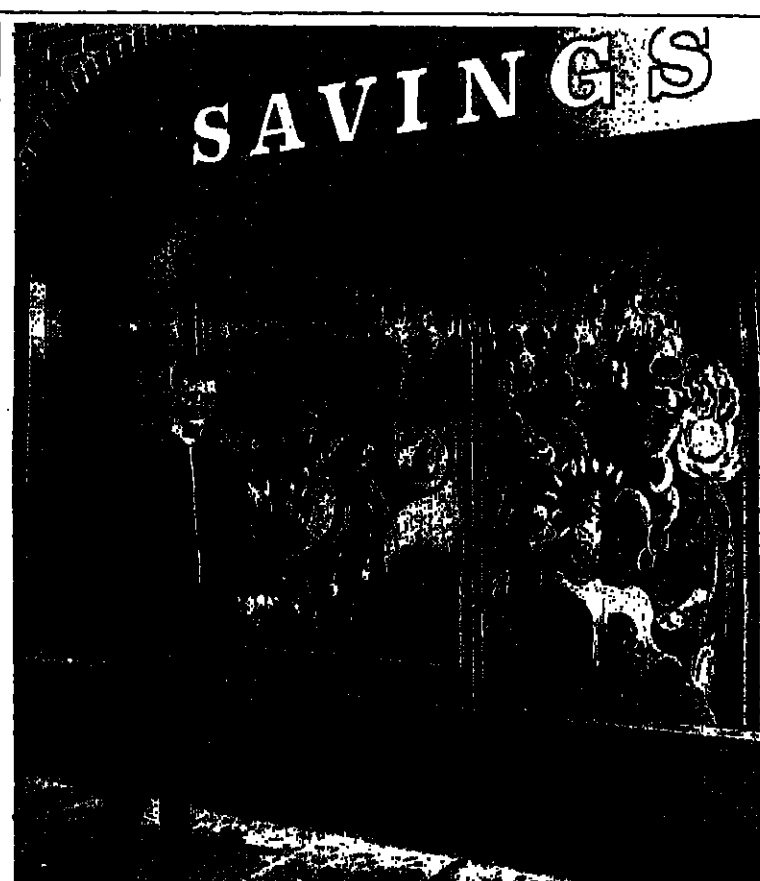
The Clearing House and GTTR also point out that applications may be down overall because applicants coming forward now are those who really intend to become teachers.

It recently conducted an experiment with candidates who had failed to get a primary teacher training place, but who had qualifications for secondary shortage subjects. No applicants were prepared to transfer.

Continuing education should come first, says APT

Continuing education should be given priority without taking money from the reduced resources of full-time and conventional courses, the Association of Polytechnic Teachers have said in a response to the National Advisory Body report on continuing education.

The association welcomes the report, believing that continuing education should be a prime objective of the polytechnics and public sector colleges. But it says there is little merit in



Leicester Trustee Savings Bank said "yes" to Leicester Polytechnic's fine art student Benedict Clinch (above) to the tune of £300. The bank funded Benedict's study visit to Barcelona which resulted in the Spanish and Aztec-influenced paintings displayed in their windows.

Lothian rejects nautical college

The education convener of Lothian Regional Council has said that the ruling Tory group does not wish to take over Leith Nautical College.

Mrs Astrid Huggins was speaking after the Government's announcement last week that Leith is no longer to be a centre for nautical studies. The Secretary of State for Scotland, Mr George Younger, said there would now be talks with Lothian over the future of Leith, which the Council for Tertiary Education proposed should be transferred from the Scottish Education Department to regional control.

But Mrs Huggins said it was "quite irrational" to talk about Lothian taking over the college. The council was having to find savings of £13 million because of cutbacks and new methods of distributing the rate support grants and this would mean reducing the educational budget by £2.1 million.

Mrs Huggins added that she was very disappointed by Mr Younger's decision. MPs from all parties and industrialists and shipowners on the east coast had all campaigned for Leith's retention as a nautical centre.

London art institute postponed

The Inner London Education Authority is postponing setting up its collegiate art institute and the decision on its form and membership.

The authority's further and higher education subcommittee was due to decide on the proposed link-up between four of the capital's art schools and four colleges at a meeting this week. The new institute would have been launched in September.

But following protests from lecturers at the colleges involved the committee is to hold a special meeting later this month to decide on the composition of the institute, and is leaving out of that decision the strongest objection to inclusion, the London College of Furniture.

A working party with representatives from the colleges and the authority has been set up to consider whether the college should be included, and to plan the academic format of the institute, which will become the largest such body in the country. The colleges involved are St Martin's, Central, Chelsea and Camberwell schools of art, and the London colleges of Printing, Fashion, possibly Furniture, and the Distributive Trades.

The working party's recommendations will go to the subcommittee in May, which will make final decisions on the institute, which will not now exist until January 1986.

Mr Kevin Fitzgerald, London regional secretary of the National Association of Teachers in Further and Higher Education, said that as a result of discussions between Nathe and the subcommittee, there would be a recommendation that it postpone a decision on the London College of Furniture until the starting date.

Mr Neil Fletcher, chairman of the subcommittee said that it had never intended to take all the decisions in February. The London College of Furniture had not expressed a preference on what it would rather do if it did not come into the institute, but not doing anything was not an option, he said.



Redressing balance of propaganda

The recent *Panorama* programme "No University for You" dramatized the damage that has been done by Government cuts to research and to higher education institutions. It not only looked back at the last three years' traumatic changes. The programme provided an opportunity for an audience much wider than the academic community to see the bleak future that awaits potential students; and it highlighted the short-sighted folly of cutting back on basic research at a time when the Government is urging institutions to be more entrepreneurial and innovative.

Some such antidote was needed to prepare against the onslaught on academics, their lifestyle, their morals, and their workload, which greeted the decision by Oxford to refuse the Prime Minister an honorary degree. If you read *The Guardian* or only listen to Radio 3 you may just have missed it, but out there the so called ordinary world was apparently seething at Oxford's cheek. "Disgraceful, spiteful," screamed the *Daily Mail*. "Who can earn £18,000 a year for a 15-hour week and take three months holiday a year" yelled the *Sun*. "Whining, self-important, petulant" - *Daily Express*.

One would have expected a more sober response from the more serious papers. But even *The Times* contributed, more subtly perhaps, to the general attempt to vilify the universities. Its editorial was gravely misleading about the extent of damage done. It suggested that spending on universities had increased by £144 million at current prices since 1980.

The Parliamentary under-secretary of state, Peter Brooke, made the same error last March and had to apologise in Parliament and publicly. He eventually admitted that over the period universities had been cut by 8.7 per cent.

Since, I presume, the figures were checked with the Department of Education and Science it is quite clear that the facts are again blatantly being misrepresented. *The Times* was sharply corrected by the shadow spokesman on education and the editor of the *Panorama* programme. When will the DES admit its share of the blame?

A further squeeze over the next two years has now been announced. A substantial number of "alpha" research projects remain unfunded. A tightening of student staff ratios and continuing pressure on staffing is inevitable. Sir Keith has reaffirmed his belief in variant Y for projected student numbers despite the fact that the University Grants Committee advised that variant X should be used as the basis for planning.

Sir Keith urges universities to look elsewhere for funding in the absence of Government support. As the chairman of the Science and Engineering Research Council has said, there is no effective alternative to Government support for basic long term research and teaching.

If we wait for industry to invest in projects they think might be relevant most fundamental work would never be done. Our competitors are rebuilding their scientific effort while we deliberately destroy our research structures. I suspect that Oxford's action in attempting to expose the damage of current Government policies will have been warmly applauded in those universities which see beyond this Parliamentary term to a bleak future for research and development.

Diana Warwick

This author is general secretary of the Association of University Teachers.

Adults meet obstructions

Massive obstructions in the education system will prevent institutions from making their procedures more flexible for adult entrants.

Deeply embedded blocks will reduce progress, Mr Roger Waterhouse, dean of interim faculty of humanities and combined studies told an open learning workshop on credit transfer implementation organized by the Polytechnic Association for Continuing Education.

The split between full and part-time funding was a major problem. "But the hierarchy is built around that schism and the National Advisory Body is perpetuating it," he said.

Nothing had changed in the methods of course funding and student grants so there was no advantage for institutions or students by switching to part-time study. Mr Waterhouse said his polytechnic offered the part-time mode of enrolment into full-time modular courses but few students were attracted by this route.

Tutors and lecturers also did not want to teach at weekends and in the evenings unless there was some incentive to do so.

The only way it could be done, said Mr Peter Toyn, deputy director of North East London Polytechnic, was to redistribute the resources internally to rebalance the priorities.

"The way out is to adopt internal weighting which favours part-time students," he said.

The key to success was to capture the "hearts and minds" of staff.

Portsmouth Poly 'penalized'

The Council for National Academic Awards is colluding in damage to the quality of education at Portsmouth Polytechnic because of national funding decisions, according to Dr Harry Law, a polytechnic's president.

In a letter to Mr Peter Brooke, under-secretary of state for higher education, Dr Law says that funding decisions by the National Advisory Body, whose committee Mr Brooke chairs, have penalized Portsmouth because they favour part-time and sub-degree work. Portsmouth's academic profile is almost entirely full-time degree work.

In the 1984/85 academic year the polytechnic's own subject monitoring groups reported worsening resources in 50 out of 67 courses, and CNAA board visiting parties' comments on inadequacies of resources accumulated, Dr Law writes.

V-Cs complain to the Chancellor about pension plans

by Peter Aspdren

Vice Chancellors have written to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Nigel Lawson, to protest against the proposed changes in taxation of occupational pension schemes in this year's Budget.

The Committee of Vice Chancellors and Principals said in its letter that taxation of investment income at even a nominal rate would have a "serious effect" on the finances of funded schemes, such as those used by universities.

The Universities Superannuation

Scheme was introduced in 1975 for academic staff, the fund of which presently stands at £2 billion. It replaced the previous unapproved scheme and more than 90 per cent of staff transferred to the USS, said the letter.

"The benefit provided by the previous scheme was a lump sum on retirement, which could be used to purchase an annuity and this was a great attraction to many members at that time," the letter continued.

"The committee has no doubt that if tax relief on lump sum benefits had been in question at the time when

members were invited to transfer from the previous scheme to USS, nothing like the same number would have done so."

Nearly every university also maintains its own scheme for non-teaching staff, many of which have been brought into line with the USS.

The letter, from Mr Maurice Shock, vice-chancellor of Leicester University, said universities' schemes, along with those of local government and the Medical Research Council, would suffer an immediate effect from taxation, unlike most public sector schemes.

"The reason for this is that they, unlike the other public sector schemes, are fully funded with employees and employees paying an actuarially calculated contribution. The investment income from the fund, therefore, has at all times to be adequate to meet the benefits of present and future pensioners and their dependants," said the letter.

The committee also said it regretted the contemplation of a change in principles, established more than 10 years ago, aimed at encouraging employers and employees to set aside a sufficient amount of current income to provide for retirement.

pressures on its police force - but that does not explain why the costs of individual units are so much higher. Why does it cost 40 per cent more in salary costs for a police officer in London (£14,000 against £10,274 outside); why do police vehicles, on average cost £800 more in London than outside (£5,571 against £4,990). Why are the premises and accommodation costs per 100 police officers in the metropolitan area five times those outside (£8,343 against £1,658) and why does it cost three times as much to clear up any crime in London than outside? I put all these points to the minister, Kenneth Baker, on Wednesday along with the question why the City of London was not also to be ratecapped.

But answer came there none. One day, one day - meanwhile we have to put up with the obscenities of a government which can find another £5,000 million for the additional costs of Trident, but which is wrecking our education system and forcing the closure of national theatres for paltry sums. The bias against understanding in *The Times*'s computer is deeply contagious.

Jack Straw

The author is Labour MP for Blackburn.

I would write this column for washers. It brings me honour and improvement. But the editor insists on pressing a fee into my hand. Who am I to refuse the Murdoch shilling?

Modesty (the paper's) prevents me from disclosing just how much my standard of living is dependent upon *The Times*. The cheque arrives each month with what is known as a "Contributions Invoice/Remittance Advice". I used to throw this away without looking at it. My accounting system (cash in, cash out) does not require vouchers. But last month my eye alighted upon a large warning - printed in capitals against a coloured background.

PLEASE RETAIN THIS DOCUMENT.

Unlike our previous system, the information contained herein will not be repeated and duplicates cannot be supplied.

So this is progress in 1985. I had been wondering. I would even donate my fee for this column to *The Times* Distressed Academics Benevolent Fund to have a sight of the report recommending the new system to the management.

"This new system is in tune with the spirit of the age. It gives equal

PARTY LINE

The bias against understanding

barriers against analysis and understanding. Subsequent retrieval of the information contained within it will not be available. Enquiries from the Inland Revenue will be aborted. Above all, discipline among our contributors will be encouraged."

It is all reminiscent of an advertisement I saw recently for an elaborate electronic notebook. This single machine could retrieve and erase all kinds of information - and was favourably compared to the note scribbled on the back of an old cigarette packet. As a non-smoker, I've never been able to use such devices. But suddenly I saw the flaw. All that this machine could do - for £100 - can be done better with a pencil, rubber and pecked book.

The Commons has, so far, wisely not computerized its accounting system - with the happy result that our money arrives on time and in the correct amount. It is a continual surprise to me that this happens,

given the ignorance of some departments here even of the sequence of numbers.

When I arrived, fresh-faced and eager in 1979, I was foolish enough to ask where my office would be. Nowhere. But at least six weeks was the reply. But I could have a locker. I was given locker no. 161. Naively I assumed that 161 would be close to 160. I did find 169 - but the next number jumped to 187.

For days I was bereft of anything while trying to put anything. Then, while idly musing about the affairs of state, and of Blackburn, my eye went from locker 111, to 112, to locker 7, and then 161. No 161 does it is true, next to 162, 163, and 164; but then it reverts to 113. No wonder we're confused.

But for true ignorance, and refusal to acknowledge the power of numbers, this government has no equal. The worst of the elective dictatorship that an enormous

majority and an obdurate, ignorant, prejudiced leader has produced is ministers' arrogant and cavalier approach to argument - from their own side, as well as ours.

Consider last week. The recapitulating order on the Inner London Education Authority was before the House. The ILEA, we were told, spends much more than other education authorities per head. That's true, we replied, but there are reasons for this - higher standards being one - and the additional costs of running the service to a capital city being the other.

We compared the ILEA's extra unit costs to those of the Metropolitan Police. The ILEA costs per 1,000 population - at £343,000 - are 50 per cent higher than that of other metropolitan areas at £230,000. But gross expenditure per thousand population for the Metropolitan Police is 100 per cent more than other metropolitan areas.

Of course, London has greater

Belgrade three set to appeal

Round one of the "Belgrade Seminar" trial ended last week with the sentencing of three defendants, Mr Miodrag Milic, Mr Milan Nikolic and Mr Dragomir Olujic were sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from one to two years.

The three, however, are still at liberty, pending appeal, and two further participants still await trial on the original and more serious charge of hostile propaganda. The Yugoslav authorities are therefore faced with at least two further bouts in what is proving to be an increasingly embarrassing running battle with the intellectuals.

Several leading party ideologues had, in fact warned that the prosecution could prove counterproductive. These critics included the hard-line Croat ideologue, Mr Stipe Suvar, who considered the trial a "harmful mistake".

Mr Mitja Ribicic, member of the Yugoslav Party Presidency, was even more outspoken: he told the Belgrade Weekly NIN that he was against any trial that did not have clear evidence of organized hostile activity linked with foreign intelligence centres.

Explaining the sentences, the presiding judge, Mr Zoran Stojkovic, complained of the efforts by large sections of the Yugoslav academic community to "exert pressure" on the court and of the demand by Mr Tanja Petrovar, one of the defence counsels, that the court should "make history" by granting an acquittal in this "trial of thought".

The judge denied that the case turned on the issue of academic freedom, maintaining that several of the documents presented in evidence were not of academic standard, and that Mr Milic, in particular, appeared to have had some difficulties with grammar. On the other hand when an allegedly learned text "because of its content and falsity is reduced to the status of a pamphlet or slogan", it can no longer be considered a piece of academic inquiry, but becomes subject to the assessment of society and the courts.

Meanwhile, Mr Milan Mladenovic was sentenced to 18 months in prison for contacting anti-socialist organizations while on sabbatical in Paris.

Letter, page 2

Polish warning

Party members in Polish universities who vote against the Party line will sooner or later have to "define their positions", according to Jerzy Urbanski, chairman of the Party Central Control Commission.

Interviewed on Warsaw television, he said that such dissent within the Party was a "new phenomenon" that could not be reconciled to the principles of the Party statutes. If the recalcitrant academics failed to "define themselves", Urbanski warned, sooner or later the Party organizations would have to do it for them.

In September The Times Higher Education Supplement

published a 4-page analysis of the joint statement from the University Grants Committee and the National Advisory Body regarding the basis for considering the present and future role of higher education in our society.

Copies are available at 30p each*.

Please make your cheques/postal orders payable to Times Newspapers Limited and send to:

Lesley Griffiths
The Times Higher Education Supplement
Priory House,
St John's Lane,
London EC1M 4BX

* This includes postage within the UK but not overseas/Red Star or hand delivery.

(401)

Young Australians cling to tradition

from Geoff Maslen

MELBOURNE Young Australians are the new traditionalists. The generation growing up in the 1970s and 1980s has returned to traditional goals and aspirations focusing on a regular job and stability.

According to a national survey of 2,000 Australians between the ages of 15 and 24, the issues of immediate concern to young people generally are unemployment, lack of money and personal and family relationships. When asked about specific issues about unemployment, hard drugs and the possibility of nuclear war.

The survey was prepared for International Youth Year and its findings will have an influence on government policy. Youth and its problems have suddenly moved to the top of the political agenda in Australia as the Commonwealth and the states try to tackle the immense difficulties facing many young people. It is already clear that Australia will have to devote far more resources to education and training if a whole generation is not to be lost to disillusionment and despair.

The Aus\$120,000 survey was conducted last year for the federal government by Australian National Opinion Polls. The results show that the overriding issue for young people is unemployment. Their desire for work is so strong that more than 60 per cent believe that people "should do some-

thing" in order to receive unemployment benefits such as voluntary community work or park and street maintenance.

The survey found what the pollsters dubbed the new traditionalism had emerged primarily because of poor employment prospects. More than 80 per cent of those interviewed wanted a job in the next few years, nearly half believed it would be difficult to find one in the area or city where they lived, and about a third were pessimistic about future employment levels.

The unemployed showed the strongest desire to work but also depression and helplessness. "Their lack of money restricts social life and produces boredom... many report sleeping in and having nothing to do," the survey says. It records that young people often observed "life's OK if you have a job".

Compared with their counterparts in the 1960s and 1970s, young people today face a range of uncertainties about economic security and increased pressures on personal choices, the survey says.

The possibility of nuclear war adds to the insecurity and more than 60 per cent believe it is likely to occur in their lifetime. "It's almost not a problem because I know it's going to happen and there's not much I can do about it," was one comment.

Yet pessimism is by no means universal. On the contrary, the survey

says the great majority of young people are happy with life. Those who are in traditional roles or have an upper-scale background tend to be the happiest while the unemployed are least happy.

The survey refers to the "blue skies" aspirations of young people and points out that the majority feel their lives will improve in the next two to three years for reasons related to jobs, money, education and family relationships. Despite the gloomy employment picture, most young people hope to, and actually expect to, have a job in two or three years' time.

Associated with this is an emerging patriotism. "The Americas Cup win was a genuinely significant event. It provided young Australians with a symbol strong enough to overcome any inhibitions they felt about openly expressing feelings of national pride," the survey says.

The conservative values of modern youth are reinforced by their narrow media habits which are entertainment oriented. Young people are heavy consumers of middle-of-the-road popular media. The most widely read magazine is *Women's Weekly*. High rating current affairs shows, especially *Starline*, provide the bulk of young people's news and information from the electronic media. Among the other findings:

● There is only some acceptance among the young of multiculturalism in Australia. About 60 per cent think the government allows in too many migrants, their main concern being competition for jobs. Racial prejudice against Asian migrants was evident.

● More than half think Aborigines are treated unfairly.

● Some 60 per cent believe there are equal opportunities for men and women. The 29 per cent who think there is discrimination, are more likely to be women and the better educated. About 25 per cent say they have experienced discrimination, mostly in employment.

● Young students would prefer a part-time job to a government hand-out but, at the same time, more than half of those surveyed, believe the unemployment benefit is inadequate.

● Those who stay on at school do so to improve their job prospects or to gain access to further study. Those who left school early did so because they were fed up with school, school was difficult, they saw no need for further education or because they wanted or had obtained a job apprenticeship.

The survey shows that while young people are alienated from politics and regard the federal government as remote, their most admired Australian is the prime minister, Mr Bob Hawke. The next most popular politicians are the premier of Queensland, Sir Joh Bjelke-Petersen (1 per cent) and the former prime minister, Mr Gough Whitlam (1 per cent).

Muslim university in Jinnah bequest row

from Hasan Akhtar

ISLAMABAD Allgah University in India, known as the principal centre of higher education for Muslims struggling for creation of a motherland of their own, has been denied its share bequeathed about 40 years ago by the late Mr Mohammed Ali Jinnah, the founder of Pakistan and its first governor-general.

Allgah University, originally Mohammedan Oriental College, was founded by the late Sir Syed Ahmad Khan about 100 years ago. Its aim was to attract Muslim students to western education with a view to finding their place once again under the sun following the fall of the Mogul empire under British rule.

In recognition of the role the Allgah (Muslim) University played before independence of India and the establishment of Pakistan in 1947, its leader, Mr Jinnah drew up a will in its favour. One-third of his residuary estate, currently valued at least over 12 million rupees (approximately £7 million) was to go to the Allgah (Muslim) University and 50,000 rupees to the University of Bombay in India where Mr Jinnah lived and practised law before independence.

Mr Jinnah's will bequeathing a substantial part of his legacy to the educational institutions in India has apparently been changed on political grounds.

The relations between India and Pakistan since its inception have been considerably strained. The Pakistani administrators of Mr Jinnah's will also



Muhammad Ali Jinnah

believed that dropping the word "Muslim" some years ago from the name of Allgah (Muslim) University under the secular Indian executive pressure disintegrated the institution.

Now the Sind Chief Court has set up a board of trustees to administer Mr Jinnah's will. His legacy will be distributed among Pakistani educational institutions and to launch an educational trust to be known as the Quaid-i-Azam Allgah Scholarship Trust.

The three beneficiaries under the amended will will be the new trust, Islamia College of Peshawar and the Sind Madrassah (school and college) at Karachi where Mr Jinnah received his early education. They will receive about 5.6 million rupees each.

Electoral changes protest

from Barbara von Ow

MUNICH Considerable turmoil flared up at the election of a new president for Berlin's Technical University last month, indicating that government plans to change the electoral procedure for university chiefs may open the way for serious conflict in West German higher education.

Police were moved in at the university when students stormed the front platform in an attempt to demolish ballot boxes during the third and final ballot of the university council. The ballot was subsequently moved to the town hall, but before the vote, the left-wing members of the 72-man council walked out in protest, leaving 48-year-old aeronautics professor Manfred Fricke to become the university's first conservative-liberal president in over 15 years on a simple majority of 33 votes.

However, under a revision of the Berlin university law introduced by the coalition government in 1981 in anticipation of similar conflicts, a simple majority is sufficient in the third and final ballot for a new university head. It is the amendments in the election procedure which caused the recent uproar at the Technical University.

Under the new regulations, the university council, which groups professors, students, academics and non-academic assistants, only has the right to vote, but not to nominate candidates for presidential elections. These are proposed by the academic senate, in which the professors have a majority.

In the case of the Technical University, the senate had proposed three conservative-liberal candidates which were opposed by the left-wing majority of the university council in two ballots until Fricke was elected without a clear majority in the third run.

America gets tough on tuition loans

from William Norris

WASHINGTON America is getting tough with students who fail to repay their tuition loans after leaving university. Following the announcement that defaulters would have repayments deducted from their income tax rebates, the Department of Education is now taking former students to court.

Some 15,000 cases are being referred to the Justice Department for collection by the end of this month.

Even this is a relatively small proportion of the amount estimated to be owed - more than \$4.5 billion, which has been paid out to students over the years under two low-interest loan schemes.

Information on the debtors has been sent to United States Attorneys' Offices throughout the country, along with a letter instructing them to "really go after" the defaulters.

Deputy Assistant Attorney General Robert Ford said: "We want to show we can do the job. It's a matter of pride with us."

Already several debtors who have ignored orders to make payments or have refused to supply financial information have been arrested and taken to court on contempt charges.

The US attorney for Washington DC, Joseph diGenova said: "These are not isolated incidents. These people are representative of a larger group of individuals scofflawing against the citizens of the United States, who permitted them to get these loans in the first place."

The new drive to collect the delinquent loans follows hearings in Congress last year on a bill that would have authorized the Justice Department to hire private lawyers to go to court to collect the debts.

During those hearings, witnesses from private collecting agencies, hired by the government to try to collect the delinquent loans, claimed that there was not enough power behind the threat that the government would sue if the debtor did not pay.

Federal attorneys have authority to attach portions of the debtor's wages or take personal property, such as a car, after getting court orders. They are also issuing the names of those in debt to the media - a move which has already brought a steady stream of offers to pay up.

Reagan sets out to slash budget

from William Norris

WASHINGTON The leaks turned out to be all too accurate: President Reagan, in the first budget of his second term, is setting out to slash student grants by 25 per cent, to postpone major new scientific initiatives - other than those related to defence - and to cut the number of new research grants.

It remains to be seen, however, how many of the proposed cuts will survive the passage of the budget through Congress, which has the final say on spending. Almost before it had been delivered, many Congressmen were declaring the budget "dead on arrival" and it is certain that compromises will be made before the measure becomes law.

The contrast between reductions in expenditure on the domestic side and the increase in defence spending of 13 per cent - which Mr Reagan insists on calling a "cut" - has brought angry noises of dissent from both Democrats and Republicans.

Senator Robert Stafford, the Republican chairman of the Senate subcommittee on education, arts and the humanities, said the proposals were "absolutely ludicrous" and will meet with strong opposition. He added: "I would suggest that anyone advocating the elimination of a good portion of middle-income families from the guaranteed student loan programme does not understand the purpose of the loan programme. Our middle-class families have not asked for a free ride from the federal government, only limited assistance which the student will repay after leaving school."

On past form, many of the funds are likely to be reinstated, and this is especially true of student grants. Many Republican senators, facing reelection in 1986, see these cuts as potent vote-lost in their middle-class constituencies. Mr Reagan may face the same problems as Mrs Thatcher on this issue and for the same reasons.

The Reagan proposals would mean that just over one million of the 5.3 million students now receiving federal aid would lose it altogether. Congress is being asked to impose a \$4,000 cap on total grants, loans and work-study

funds; to deny guaranteed student loans to those with family incomes above \$32,500; and to bar those who parents earn more than \$25,000 from Pell grants, work-study jobs, and national direct student loans. Some 85 per cent of the Pell grant money would in future go to students with family incomes over \$12,000, debarring almost a third of the current recipients.

Student aid programmes in the United States have risen from \$5.1 billion in 1980 to \$8.6 billion this year, largely due to a surge in guaranteed loans which account for more than \$7 billion. Interest on these will rise from 8 per cent to market levels.

There was angry reaction from the leaders of higher education associations, who were given a briefing on the budget at the Education Department. They claimed that students from many middle-class families, already under pressure from the soaring costs of higher education, would be shut out of universities.

But Gary L. Jones, acting Secretary of Education, disagreed. He forecast that the cuts would have no effect on total college enrolment, which remains at a near-record high of \$12.5 million in spite of previous Reagan reductions in aid.

The good news in the budget is that more will be spent on increasing academic access to the latest scientific instruments and advanced computers, in order to inspire innovation. But the research and development allocation is heavily loaded in favour of defence, which accounts for \$40 billion out of the proposed total of \$55 billion.

A moratorium is proposed on major new scientific projects, but those already under way will be continued. These include the permanent manned space station, a new high-energy physics facility at Newport News in Virginia, and a giant array of radio telescopes.

Some of the heaviest research cuts are being taken by the National Institute of Health in the biomedical field. Not only are its funds for 1986 being cut back, but the amount awarded by Congress for research grants in the aid would lose it altogether. Congress is being asked to impose a \$4,000 cap on total grants, loans and work-study

Protests greet Sri Lankan clampdown on universities

from D. B. Udalgama

COLOMBO The Sri Lankan government has forced through the controversial amendments to the Universities Act, outlawing student assemblies, giving the president powers to appoint vice chancellors and providing for the establishment of new types of higher education institutions.

A Bill amending the six-year-old act was rushed through in a single day, eventually without a division. Undergraduates held aloft posters condemning the Bill under the watchful eyes of armed police; an Opposition request for the postponement of the second reading because of lack of time to study it was refused; an abortive attempt at a filibuster was made; the opposition was impotent while an Opposition MP was on his feet; and, finally, the four remaining Opposition MPs walked out.

The prime minister, Mr R. Premadasa, was the only speaker on behalf of the government. He said that it had inherited a situation of "complete turmoil" in the universities and the changes were intended to make them function more efficiently.

On the controversial move to the appointment of vice chancellors by the president, the prime minister gave assurances that university councils would be invited to submit nominees.

Student assemblies had ceased to function a year ago with the application of emergency regulations and were now to be replaced by student relations councils, consisting of both staff and students. The new councils would be chaired by the vice chancellors.

Tension grows in nationalist debate

from David Dickson

PARIS Tensions are growing at the University of Corsica following a series of clashes between supporters and opponents of demands for the island's independence from France.

Last week, a university lecturer who is a prominent member of the anti-nationalist, pro-France party, the Association for a French and Republican Corsica (CFR), was beaten up by a group of students in the corridor of one of the university's teaching buildings shortly before the beginning of a lecture.

The incident followed the earlier assault of the director of the university's Institute for Corsican Studies, Mr Francis Pomponi, another outspoken member of the CFR, who was attacked by six nationalist students in his office.

Both events appear to have been prompted by a previous incident, in which a pro-nationalist student was shot in the leg while taking part in a picket at the university organised by the Committee of Corsican Students in support of one of its members who was due to stand trial - and has subsequently been convicted - on charges of attempting to rob a bank.

Two economics students who had been prevented from crossing the picket line and entering the university later returned with shotguns. The members of the picket line quickly disarmed one of the students, but the other fired two shots before being overpowered, hitting a student who was subsequently evacuated to the island's capital of Ajaccio.

Although the two students who had provoked the incident, both of whom were subsequently arrested by the police, were not known to belong to any particular political group, the attack appeared to have triggered a violent reaction among the nationalist students, one of the main targets being Mr Pomponi.

A mass protest was subsequently organized in Corte by one of the island's main nationalist groups, the Corsican Independence Movement, which was attended by more than 500 people. The movement issued a statement in which it accused the French government of stirring up a "climate of anti-nationalist hatred".

Following the subsequent attacks on humanities lecturer Francois Piazza, who was hit in the face several times despite the presence of another professor and a number of other students, the president of the university, Mr



SHAVEN TURK, GOOD BEARDED TURK, BAD

versities following the 1980 military coup. It was argued that students and teaching staff could display their political allegiances by wearing a certain style of beard. Dress regulations - such as compulsory ties for men - were also introduced.

All this brought students and academics into line with civil servants, traditionally limited in their choice of appearance in Turkey. Indeed, Mr Acar sees the dress regulations as part of a deliberate move to suffocate university independence and reduce

higher educational institutions to an arm of the civil service.

The idea that universities have lost their independence under the Higher Education Council, with its central control over courses, appointments, transfers, student intake, discipline and the opening of new universities, is commonplace on Turkish campuses. The cry was recently taken up by Social Democratic Party leader Professor Erdal Inonu, but the former military leader, President Kenan Evren, came down firmly in favour of the HEC.

Mr Acar's view that the dress regulations are unconstitutional is based on this reading of article 130 of the 1980 constitution, which forces the inauguration of new universities, is commonplace on Turkish campuses. The cry was recently taken up by Social Democratic Party leader Professor Erdal Inonu, but the former military leader, President Kenan Evren, came down firmly in favour of the HEC.

Mr Acar's view that the dress regulations are unconstitutional is based on this reading of article 130 of the 1980 constitution, which forces the inauguration of new universities, is commonplace on Turkish campuses. The cry was recently taken up by Social Democratic Party leader Professor Erdal Inonu, but the former military leader, President Kenan Evren, came down firmly in favour of the HEC.

Mr Acar's view that the dress regulations are unconstitutional is based on this reading of article 130 of the 1980 constitution, which forces the inauguration of new universities, is commonplace on Turkish campuses. The cry was recently taken up by Social Democratic Party leader Professor Erdal Inonu, but the former military leader, President Kenan Evren, came down firmly in favour of the HEC.



AN INVITATION

is extended to the readers of The Times Higher Educational Supplement to apply for membership of the

National Liberal Club

Applications from non-political as well as Alliance supporters are welcomed. Centrally situated, this historic Club is one of the most spacious in London and many of its public rooms and bedrooms overlook The Thames. An excellent venue for social and business purposes, membership of the National Liberal Club offers regular visitors many advantages over an impersonal and expensive hotel. Enjoy a first class table d'hôte luncheon for £7 and dinner for £8 in the agreeable surroundings of the Club dining room.

Subscriptions: Town Members £80 Country Members £55 Joint Membership for husbands and wives Half rate for junior members (17-29)

To: Mrs. J. Somerville, Membership Secretary, National Liberal Club, Whitehall Place, London SW1A 2HE. Tel 01-930 9871

Please send me details of membership (state whether non-political, Liberal or SDP)

Name _____ Address _____

(055)

Jon Turney charts the development of the Technical Change Centre since its launch in 1981

Keeping the flagship afloat

When the Technical Change Centre was launched in 1981, it looked like a sleek vessel, ideally designed to chart the turbulent waters surrounding work on Britain's dismal industrial performance since the war. But the first fanfares had scarcely died away before critics began asking how much headway the centre was making in its mission of improving "choice, management and acceptability of technical change relevant to the advancement of the British economy".

The TCC's deceptively low-key director, Sir Bruce Williams, would reply that it was too soon to expect much impact from a new institute. However, with two of the centre's main sponsors now reviewing future funding, it is time for staff and customers to take stock of its progress—and its possible future role.

At first sight, the fledgling centre had a lot going for it: a five-year commitment from the Leverhulme Trust and the Science and Engineering Research Council, worth £3.5 million; a heavyweight board of governors, now including Sir Robin Nicholson, Lord Swann, Sir Alastair Pilkington, and sundry other chief scientists and academics; and plush premises in London's Cromwell Road, near enough to Imperial College to foster useful links but far enough away to have an independent identity.

Above all, there was a sense people were ready to hear new ideas about the economic plight. It was about time the academics came up with some useful applied research on the vexed questions of modernizing British industry and restoring competitiveness. The original announcement of the centre said it would study policy issues connected with "obstacles to the creation and sensible use of wealth". Sir Geoffrey Allen, then chairman of the Science and Engineering Research Council, even hoped the TCC would be technical change researchers' answer to the Rutherford laboratory's work in high-energy physics.

The centre was launched with a

remotely to set up multidisciplinary projects in four areas: energy and material resource use, manufacturing technology, adaptation to change, and trade-offs between economic advance and social cost. Sir Bruce Williams, a distinguished technological economist, returned from a vice-chancellorship in Australia to direct the centre, and Dr James Kennedy, a metallurgist and industrial research manager, was recruited as his deputy.

Then things got more difficult. The time taken over these appointments put the original programme behind schedule, and Sir Bruce decided the best way to catch up was to recruit researchers to work on projects of their own choice, rather than set up an integrated programme. By the time the centre had reached full strength, around 25 researchers, it had also acquired a very disparate collection of projects. Only now are these coming together to support larger themes, and the headings emerging differ from the original four.

The current main headings are the roles of education, research and development in technical change, technical innovation and diffusion, management of innovation in business, and the impact of technology on employment and working time. Work under these headings has taken in studies of cable television, the food industry, steel, mining, machine tools and insurance.

The absentees from the original four headings are significant. The idea that the centre would study the balance between economic gain and social loss from new technology seems to have been quietly dropped, in keeping with the TCC's image as an institution concerned to promote technical change. Energy and materials have become simply materials, to avoid treading on the toes of the Science Policy Research Unit at Sussex Uni-

versity, with its extensive programme of energy studies.

Relations with the SPRU and other similar units have been distinctly cool at times, partly because of the generous funding for the TCC, and the discovery the centre had no intention of commissioning much research from outside workers, though some TCC contracts have gone to Manchester University. More serious for the centre's reputation, some academics have been quick to disparage its efforts, pointing to the preponderance of internal reports over papers in refereed journals in the TCC's list of publications.

It is true that academic reputations have so far been brought to the centre, not made there. But Sir Bruce Williams is quick to point out that is not the institute's main business. "Academics tend to think of impact on the academic community, and publish papers for each other. We were set up to make a break with that tradition," he said.

While TCC researchers do publish papers, Sir Bruce sees these as a by-product of their work. The centre's job, its workers agree, is to make sure results produced there are put across to government policy makers and business planners. The typical strategy for doing this is to discuss reports with the target audience before publication, and to organize seminars and presentations for companies. There is a lot of work here—80 presentations around the country on a single project on craftsmen in the process industries, for instance—most of it invisible to the academics.

But there is a real problem assessing the impact of all this. How do you measure influence on decision-making? Sir Bruce has two answers. It would be foolish to expect a great impact in only three or four years. More robustly, the centre's impact will

be judged by the extent of future research commissioning.

Whatever the detailed verdict of the research council reviews, it is certain the TCC will need more outside contracts in future. The Leverhulme money which made up most of the core funding runs out in 1986, and will not be renewed. And while it is very unlikely either council will withdraw support—which would probably terminate a venture supported by an unusually influential collection of backers—neither is likely to raise its contribution. The TCC's remit is well in line with the ESRC chairman Sir Douglas Hague's rhetoric about the need for social scientists to examine technical change—but the council does not have the cash to spare. The much larger SERC is likely to be even shorter of funds, though TCC staff hope for more contracts to evaluate SERC programmes.

Some of the new contracts may also come from research councils, though. The SERC already has TCC projects running to evaluate the teaching company scheme where industry and universities collaborate in postgraduate training, to try and assess the value of a PhD, and to examine the cooperative grants scheme. Further projects on the engineering board's research programme and the biotechnology directorate may follow.

Other programmes likely to offer scope for further development include information policy, growing out of work for the British Library on information dissemination in industry. The ESRC is keen to promote work in this area, and supports the idea floated in a report to the Cabinet Office that the country needs an information policy centre to put the "I" in IT. However, the council is not about to fund such a centre.

This may be a general problem for the TCC. There are probably custom-

ers for a range of applied research in the centre's areas of expertise. But it is not clear how the longer-term work which underpins these studies can be supported. The "science audits" the centre has developed for the British Association for the Advancement of Science are another case in point. They have attracted plenty of publicity as input into the debate about British research and development funding, but who will pay for the next phase of such work?

The TCC's current staff don't want to become academics, but they don't want to work in a purely contract-based institute, either. The best hope seems to be to develop linked series of contracts which can carry longer programmes of research as an overhead. One essential here is to widen the TCC's range of sponsors. The existing list is almost exclusively government or quasi-government agencies or international organizations—the Manpower Services Commission, the European Commission, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

So far, the centre has drawn in little money from industry proper, which seems strange for a venture designed to influence industrial policy. There are many studies relevant to industry, from food to machine tools. And the centre's researchers' say their independence means they can gain access to most companies once they have won their confidence. But there is a difference between consenting to be a subject for research, and listening politely to the results, and putting cash up front.

So the job of Sir Bruce Williams' successor as director in 1986 will start with drawing on new sources of funds. At the same time, he or she will need to work hard at raising the centre's profile and reputation.

As the centre moves out from secure sources of funds, in fact, the job will be to rebuild the ship at the same time as keeping it afloat.

Peter Scott on unconventional and iconoclastic academic George Steiner

Survivor and outsider

PROFILE

"A Kind of Survivor" is the title of an essay written by George Steiner more than 20 years ago. It is an attempt to describe why he, a post-Holocaust Jew, did not want to live in Israel. But the title of the essay and the themes it exposed can also be used as a metaphorical description of Steiner's life and work that transcends its Jewish context.

Not that Steiner is literally a survivor of the death camps of Nazi Europe. His family had left refuge for the United States in 1940. But intellectually and psychologically his safe teenage exile in New York may have made him a more immediate survivor of that central European civilization consumed by Hitler, the inheritance of Marx, Freud and Einstein. A literal survivor would perhaps have found it difficult to retain the same sympathetic identification with Kafka's Prague, Wittgenstein's Vienna, Adorno's Frankfurt, the cities which Steiner has almost affectionately called "the inner capitals of the 20th century".

He is also a survivor in a more recent and more literal, but less awful sense. His unconventional method of entry into the academic profession, through Geoffrey Crowther's *Economist* and Robert Oppenheimer's Princeton Institute for Advanced Study, and his commitment as a scholar to broad philosophical speculation derived from the study of culture and comparative literature have made him a difficult man for fellow academics to dismiss.

Many have distrusted his pungent intellectuality—part-American, part-French, part-English. His determination to excavate language and explore its contours and his iconoclastic attitude to traditional literary scholarship have offended the guardians of literature, but he has never signed up with the deconstructionists and semiologists despite the strong French undercurrent in his intellectual preoccupations.

So his academic progress has been pitted with difficulty. As a young research student his first attempt at an Oxford PhD ended in controversial failure. In the 1960s as a fellow of the newly-founded Churchill College he was ostracized by Cambridge's English faculty with a ferocity surpassed only by its earlier exclusion of F. R. Leavis. His most substantial book to date, *After Babel*, was written in a period of deep and unhappy isolation.

Yet all this time his influence, intellectual and public, has grown, dragging his academic reputation bumping along behind. Oxford to its credit relented long ago. Generous second thoughts allowed Steiner to rewrite and resubmit his thesis, so launching him on his academic odyssey. At Cambridge his own college has always been loyal and the university has invited him to deliver this autumn's Leslie Stephen lecture, but the faculty has never really relented. Fortunately the University of Geneva rescued Steiner from his isolated predicament by appointing him to the double chair of English and of comparative literature.

But if Steiner has been a survivor, more recently a successful and even triumphant one, he has also been an outsider. Educated in an American school as a small boy in pre-war Paris and in a French one as a New York teenager; a student at Chicago rather than Yale as his father had wished; an American and French citizen who commutes between Cambridge and Geneva; a man who speaks and writes with equal ease in three languages to the eternal unease of the monolingual majority; a Jew nostalgic for the destroyed "central European humanism", suspicious of Israeli nationalism and author of the novel *The Portage to San Cristobal of A. H.* with its ironic apology for Hitler.

Now there are 3,000 students at York, so someone told me, and they certainly aren't very involved as far as generalizations based on little enough evidence—I would say that students are no less idealistic than they ever were. For all the sit-ins, Vietnam protests, flares issues and marches against the "plugs", who were sent from Leeds to step on our heels, it was all pretty much an entertainment for us.

These two threads, the survivor and the outsider, may be the keys to understanding Steiner's academic preoccupations and intellectual styles. As he admits in the same essay: "I have never been sure about houses, and a few sentences later he refers to 'the still of strangeness and temporary habitation' that has been the historical experience of many Jews—and which maybe not too unfairly can be generalized to illuminate Steiner's own characteristics and choices as a postwar intellectual.

Part of this is involuntary, his inheritance as a member of a family transplanted from Vienna to Paris in the

1920s and from Paris to New York in the 1940s and the consequent denial of a settled intellectual "nationality". Discussing Jews and language in the essay—but again the ideas and feelings can be generalized—Steiner writes of a characteristic phrase: "But a final 'at home' may elude us, that unconscious, immemorial intimacy which a man has with his native idiom as he does with the rock, earth and ash of his acre."

But part is choice, a deliberate adoption of distance, movement, isolation maybe and a co-existent fear of the intellectual claustrophobia that is his opposite. Steiner is a free-trade intellectual, not a mercantilist academic. Trying to explain why he cannot accept Israel as the culmination of Jewishness he writes: "A few may want to stay in the cold, outside the sanctuary of nationalism—even though it is, at last, their own. A man need not be buried in Israel. Highgate or Golders Green or the wind will do." Freed from their immediate context these words describe George Steiner as well as most. He has chosen to live at the edge, in the cold, in the wind.

Steiner was born in Paris in 1929 but his family came from Vienna. His father was a successful lawyer and banker; his mother he remembers as "immensely finely educated". There never needed to be any discussion of what career the young Steiner should follow. Although his parents were Voltairean convictions with the purest Talmudic tradition could not be shrugged off: Steiner was predestined to become a teacher, a learned man.

He remembers his father as a man who believed in "setting up tensions" and disliked equilibrium, characteristics that he may have passed on to his son. Sending him to an American school in Paris and a French lycée in New York, the deliberate confusion of linguistic milieux, was part of that. Another influential figure in his childhood was his informal godfather, the historian Sir Lewis Namier. He still fondly recalls the family story that his father and Namier when young and poor shared the cost of Montpensier and Burke's six-volume biography of Disraeli, a book that acted as a symbol of hope to emancipated European Jews with an intensely unimagined by its authors.

As a schoolboy in wartime New York Steiner found himself in an intoxicating environment that had been enriched by the enforced presence of so many European intellectuals then struggling in humble jobs. Levi-Strauss, A. J. Ayer, Martin and Gilson were among them. Steiner was still young so claims of intellectual inheritance or influence can hardly be justified—he admits the only thing he remembers about De Beauvoir, on the lecture visit to New York, was her great Mexican skirt. But perhaps a bit of the style of intellectual excitement rubbed off on Steiner as did the curious sense of displacement in wartime America with the war so near and yet so far, normality and enormity in such narrow proximity.

After gaining his baccalaurat, still austere classical of course, he went to Chicago. This was his first real rebellion against his father who had wanted him to go to Yale—"I suspect my father did not believe that the Midwest really existed!" There he discovered unknown subjects like sociology and also encountered science, it would have been difficult for an intelligent young man in Chicago in the late 1940s not to be fascinated by physics and chemistry.

Science became a strong but almost secret thread that still runs through Steiner's career. His lack of genuine creativity in mathematics shattered his hopes of becoming a scientist. In the late 1940s science was still physics so his mathematical weaknesses were a decisive handicap in the future. But Steiner's Chicago science was far from being a cul-de-sac.

In two senses it shaped his future. First, he was established on the network

that led via *The Economist* and Oppenheimer's institute to I. D. Cockcroft's Churchill. Second, his empathy with science, maybe his sense of its inexorable offensive against traditional literary culture, have continued to influence his scholarly work.

More immediately, however, Steiner faced a difficult choice. Clearly he could no longer hope to become a scientist but his rebellion had not extended to rejection of the family expectation that he must become a learned man. But learned in what? "I didn't know which direction to go, he recalls and adds with maybe disingenuous modesty: "Probably I still don't." His immediate choice as a graduate student, for a year at Chicago and then at Harvard, was between literature and philosophy. He may have appeared to choose the former—but not really. Steiner's academic career has been spent in the borderland between the two disciplines, developing a philosophy of languages, studying the relation between the word and ethics, between language and the arts.

After Harvard he went to Oxford as a Rhodes scholar, an unusual honour for a recently naturalized American. At this point his father's old friend Namier intervened, to fatal effect. As Steiner's field was literature, a college like Merton would have been the best place for the young graduate student, but for Namier Balliol was the only college. So to Balliol Steiner went.

His Oxford experience was not happy. No one had told him how to set about writing a thesis and he was quite unprepared for the cynical honesty of Oxford dons who refused to pocket the supervision fee and suggested instead that it should be spent on a good dinner at The Bear in Woodstock or a play in London. Although his thesis was later to be remodelled as an important part of his second book *The Death of Tragedy*, his viva verged on a show trial. His use of references from "paperbacked" books was ridiculed; he was savagely criticized for not knowing the difference between *belles lettres* and literary criticism; in Steiner's still tender memory it seemed as if he were being run out of town.

But the story had a happy ending. Steiner spent the next four years at *The Economist* writing on European politics, America and science. "Incomparable years in a place which I still remember as very dear." The domestic life was clearly important because it was in these years that Steiner began work on his first book *Tolstoy or Dostoevsky*. It was also while at *The Economist* that he made his peace with Oxford. The unexpected opportunity to rewrite his thesis led eventually to the congratulatory viva. The stigma of the *belles lettres* was cast off.

Another controversy, however, was not far off. After *The Economist* he spent four years in Princeton having been headhunted by Oppenheimer for a chilly interview in which he was told that his efforts to write *Tolstoy or Dostoevsky* while working as a journalist were "19th century British amateurism". It was Oppenheimer who recommended him to Cockcroft in 1961 when the latter was looking for a scientifically sensitive humanist for his new college.

Steiner remembers the early years at Churchill with great affection as a "liberal adventure". But these were years of biting controversy. He was rejected by the English faculty and never appointed to a university lectureship. Despite—or maybe because of—the popularity of his lectures and his eager desire to move beyond the core of English into comparative literature the breach was complete. Oxford may have decided that after all Steiner was not a *belles lettres* type; there are some in Cambridge who remain unconvinced to this day.

The temptation is strong to pass quickly over Steiner's troubles in Cambridge. Such conflicts of academic personality are often bitter and sometimes petty—rather too common maybe in the Cambridge English faculty with outbreaks stretching back to I. A. Richards and forward to Frank Kermode. In any case Steiner moved to Geneva in 1974 and his remaining link with Cambridge is only as an Extraordinary Fellow at Churchill. His academic career has boomed rather than been blighted.

Both sides can be blamed. Steiner admits that he made miscalculations.



Quite wrongly he believed that comparative literature would find an easy opening in 1960s Cambridge. He incautiously used the Eliot lecture to develop the polemical argument later elaborated in *In Bluebeard's Castle*. In his 1965 essay "To Civilize our Gentlemen" he provocatively wrote of a malaise in literary scholarship. On the other side the faculty's establishment, obsessed by the breach with Leavis, made no concessions to accommodate this combative representative of a strange new intellectual species.

So in a sharp personal sense this episode is best regarded as closed. Yet the incompatibility of intellectual styles it revealed has to be examined in any exploration of the life and work of Steiner. On the one hand his desire to take part in the sharp contest of ideas—"eating cactuses" in a memorable phrase; on the other the strong opposing English tradition of academic gentility with its puzzling taboos about "talking shop". On the one hand Steiner's unease with the inwardness and rootedness of English literature's guardians, their "unconscious immemorial intimacy", which may be associated however faintly in his mind with the chilly atavisms of *Blut und Boden*; on the other their characterization of Steiner as an essayist rather than a scholar, clever but not sound to adopt the oppressive banalities which he finds so offensive.

In a sense Steiner's life and work is an attempt to prove that it is not only possible but essential to be both a public essayist and a (private) scholar. For him the two are the twisting strands of the rope of a responsible humanism. The detachment, even amorality, of much scholarship disturbs him. The contrast between the fineness of Anthony Blunt's aesthetic judgement and the depth of his treason, the early collaboration of the philosopher Martin Heidegger with the Nazis, the tension between Georg Lukács' high intellect and the coarseness of the Communist regime he served in Hungary, all fascinate and dismay Steiner.

But he has a deeper fear. It is that professional scholarship is not only too often amoral in its intentions but may also on occasions be immoral in its outcomes. A central question to which he returns again and again is why do the humanities not civilize? His image of the concentration camp guard relaxing by listening to Schubert or reading Rilke has a recurring power. His phrase about the cry in the poem maybe seeming more real than the cry in the street sustains a chilling echo. For in *In Bluebeard's Castle* Steiner argues that high culture's abstract speculation may infect human consciousness with an *ennui* out of which may grow a fascination with savagery. So the highly educated become fellow travellers with barbarism.

The same preoccupation infuses his more scholarly books, *After Babel* and *On Diffculty*. His unease about the attempts of Paris-based deconstructionists to de-throne the authority of the author and to deny the content of a

work; his sense of the decay of literary culture based on the classics, learning by heart and received traditions; his assault on pornography and his assertion of the need for reticence for "dictions of silence"; his insights into translation as a universal ingredient in all acts of comprehension—all this detailed work is informed by a controlled effort to define the conditions of humanism.

Those who teach literature as, in Steiner's derogatory phrase, "some kind of urbane trade, or professional routine" do not admire his work. Some of his detailed writing on translation he regards as value but the rest they dismiss. The more generous and thoughtful offer more measured criticism. One reviewer of *After Babel* accused Steiner of attempting what "only a team of scholars and specialists should undertake". Another called it "this bad book which is also, alas, a classic".

Both are considerable if back-handed compliments. Some say that Steiner spreads his knowledge too thinly. Aeschylus one moment, Einstein the next. Others say his books are too long, rhetorical prose stalking round and round a few simple themes.

But over the years Steiner's academic reputation has slowly accumulated. Now the danger may be not that he is ignored but that he is absorbed. For in an important sense criticism, "eating cactuses", is an essential part of the Steiner phenomenon. For a man thinking and writing at the edge, in the cold, in the wind, the approval of an academic establishment at the warm, sheltered centre is not only unnecessary but probably fatal. Steiner cannot come in from the cold.

It is still far too early to offer any kind of settled assessment of the achievement of George Steiner. When Penguin decided to publish a collection of his essays and readings from his books, he rejected the title *The Essential Steiner* because he considered it an intellectual death sentence. So *George Steiner: A reader*, a much more provisional title, was chosen instead.

Steiner is still in his mid fifties and hard at work. Time enough is left to him to approach the biggest yet simplest question, one that has always been central to western civilization, the place of an acknowledged transcendence in human affairs. His next book *Real Presence* therefore will try to explore the extent to which the critic and the committed reader draw on the credit of theology—"on the ultimately theological reinsurances of the very concept of meaningfulness without offering in return the collateral of an avowed faith".

A thousand years of Talmudic tradition is represented in Steiner's new preoccupation—but so too are the fragile prospects for our civilization; post-industrial maybe but also post-Auschwitz. Whatever the fate of his books—and currently they appear in 12 languages—Steiner will be remembered for this simple thing, a principled affirmation of a humanist agenda in a time of great human difficulty.

In the last of our series on the new universities, Nicholas Wapshott goes back to York

Reluctant revenant from another era

Never go back. That is probably sound advice about almost anything. Never go back to your old school. It's small and scruffy and smells very peculiar. Never go back to where you used to work. People forget you very quickly and few places become more homely with age. And never go back to your old university. That much I have learned.

I can honestly say that I would never have dreamt of going back to York University—actually called the University of York to distinguish it from a Canadian institution which had arrived first; you see, it all comes back so easily—if I had never crossed my mind until I was invited to write this piece. Can there be a race of depraved former students who do go back regularly to their old universities, like those dreadful cardiganed creeps who used to turn up to old boys' rugby matches at school? If there is such a breed, I am not one of them. But I was rather intrigued.

I had been to a small, once-progressive boarding school in the middle of Gloucestershire, financed by the Wills family, set in a bizarre Italianate renaissance pile complete with a fantasy tower, French stables and two or three acres of tree-filled parkland per boy. I was spoilt, there is no doubt about that.

And when the time came to choose a university—in those days there was no doubt that anyone who wished to go to university need only say the word—I decided upon a selection of the most modern, of which York was the smallest. 2,000 students only, a mere 20 times the size of my school, and yet I put it at the top of my list. Nobody ever mentioned Oxbridge to me. Of all the school staff, only the games master was not an Oxbridge graduate. Perhaps they thought I was not bright enough. Or perhaps they did not want my sort of jumped-up smart-arse to spoil the memories of their own universities.

Anyway, York it was and I can't

say I was disappointed. York itself is a glorious town and heaven only knows why it took until the mid-1960s for a university to establish itself there.

I was interviewed by two men, one who turned out to be a man *The Sun* used to describe as "Britain's Leading Sexologist", the other, one of Edward Heath's principal economic advisers (I was hoping to read politics and economics). They had what I always thought was the good taste to offer me an unconditional place on the spot and only moaned that I should have come the previous year. When I protested that I was only acting on the advice of my school masters, they said that most school masters were cretins, which also endeared them to me. They were not, as you can see, making life difficult for me.

The next three years were pure heaven. For one thing, there was precious little work to do. It was sometimes nice to go to lectures, if only to break up the day. And I dutifully turned up to seminars and tutorials, on the mistaken assumption that if I was missing I would somehow end up in trouble.

There were plenty of entertainments. Always anxious to be in fashion, all the boys and most of the girls thought that sexual experience was something worth putting on their CV, so they entered into it with a good deal more enthusiasm and humour than any other community I have lived in since. There were drugs, of all sorts, although I never ventured away from the mainstream dope, being scared of needles and afraid of flying. In those days people used to sit around on the floor in a circle and listen to Van Morrison.

But before I get carried away, I must explain about York today. I want to be absolutely fair. I travelled there a couple of weekends ago, it was snowing heavily and continued to for the whole weekend. The pavements



Nicholas Wapshott: always anxious to be in fashion

NEW UNIVERSITIES



Healington Hall in the snow, seen here locked during the winter vacation.

while conscious that he was spouting clichés ("I wish I had been here in the 1960s" and (with the same proviso) "It's all because of Thatcher").

Well, I bet he did wish he had been a student in the 1960s, because he would have been having a happier time. The university wouldn't look quite so ill-maintained and dowdy. There would be a little more money around, both for the university and in student's pockets. The union president told me that he only knows of two students with cars; in the early 1970s a quarter of the middle class kids, which amounted to nearly a fifth of undergraduates, had cars.

Thatcherism, by which I mostly mean public spending cuts, has certainly taken its toll. I don't know about the work of the university, but it has certainly dispirited the students. They all seemed to be so grateful to be there, where in our day to be a student was like having healthy limbs and eyesight—you didn't go round praising the Lord every minute (although some did get

very involved in Hare Krishna). And, while I am throwing around generalizations based on little enough evidence—I would say that students are no less idealistic than they ever were. For all the sit-ins, Vietnam protests, flares issues and marches against the "plugs", who were sent from Leeds to step on our heels, it was all pretty much an entertainment for us.

Now there are 3,000 students at York, so someone told me, and they certainly aren't very involved as far as generalizations based on little enough evidence—I could see in big, far away South Africa, yet they were involved. They still have issues, all right, and they get as genuinely het up as any of us ever did, but the issues revolve around themselves and things close to home. Their horizons are shorter. And I certainly never wanted to find that out.

The author was at the University of York from 1970 to 1973. He is features editor of *The Observer*.

Last month, around 70 or so EEC students hoping to become trilingual international managers settled down to their first taste of British working life.

Whether they are employed by IBM, Unilever, a small knitwear manufacturer, or charities like Save the Children Fund, in each case the students work alongside managers and undertake a practical project of benefit to the organization.

Past students have achieved a number of successes such as Air Call plc's Heathrow Business Centre set up as a result of Dutch student's overall research project on its viability.

For many of the students it will be their second experience of an alien culture as well as studying and working in a foreign language. Their first year is spent in Paris, studying and working totally in French.

This is the objective of the unusual concept developed by the Écoles des Affaires de Paris - a grande école set up in 1973 by the Paris Chamber of Commerce with three locations, France, the UK, and Germany. Its mission was to offer a three-year European management education programme in which a year is spent in each of these countries studying and working in the native tongue. By the time students reached their destinations last month, they will have had an introduction to British culture and undertaken a core programme of studies under the aegis of the European School of Management, the UK base of EAP, located in a building of Oxford University's University College.

The students' exposure to British culture is designed to give them as wide an overview of Britain as possible. This is achieved by visits to over 100 organizations ranging from banks and the Stock Exchange to educational institutions and involving travel all over the country.

This is followed by formal traditional teaching which covers subjects such as marketing, finance, management, law, economics and computing. Students return to this after they have completed their three-month projects.

However the school is deliberately against overemphasizing theory, believing that business and management is a dynamic process. As a result, besides full-time faculty staff, it has a large percentage of part-time lecturers who either have their own businesses or work for well known companies and are involved daily in practical management issues, and thus well able to translate theory into realistic and practical use.

Even its UK director, Mr Kenneth Starling, who took over in 1980 after having been a part-time lecturer is still directly involved in business. He is on the board of directors of several small companies ranging from chemicals to printing.

"I only accepted the post after it was agreed I could continue with some of my outside interests. I find business very stimulating and creative, and first and foremost I am a businessman. Sadly the British tradition is still to disregard business," he says.

Mr Starling adds that he does not believe in the division between theory and practice. He says you cannot have an education system divorced from the reality of the environment.

The emphasis on translating theory into practical management is very central to EAP's philosophy, as exemplified by the practical projects. In addition the school believes that culture totally modifies management practice.

Therefore unlike other schools which have opted for throwing multinational groups of students together in one location to achieve this, the EAP has taken the whole process a step further. It not only expects students to their own cultural differences but merges them as a group in three totally different environments.

The best way is for students to appreciate that culture modifies management practice and experience it at first hand. We believe the process of spending a year in each of the three countries, France, the UK and Germany achieves not only this but enables them to cope in three languages, a tremendous asset," Mr Starling says.

In fact, the first stage of the EAP programme which takes place in France consists of intensive seminars in languages during all three terms, as well as the study of management topics and a stage with a company undertaking a practical project.

There is no language study in the second or third year, but the programme is taught in the same format as in the first year, with the exception that this



The Oxford base of the Écoles des Affaires de Paris

Making Europe their business

Patricia Santinelli reports on an unusual course in European management education

when students start their European research project which is continued in Germany and finalized in France.

Recently the EAP added a fourth dimension - Asian culture - to its programme. At the invitation of the Bangkok Chamber of Commerce it sent some 15 of its graduates, purely on a voluntary basis, to work and live in Thailand for three months.

This proved a success and from July or August of this year, the EAP plans to offer this opportunity to all students, although not as a formal part of the programme.

In its early days, the EAP student intake was wholly French but as the years have gone by it has progressively fulfilled its mission to recruit EEC students, as well as offering equal opportunities to its female student intake at around 40 per cent.

The largest single group of students is still French, around 50 per cent. The second largest group is composed of Germans, followed in equal proportion by the Dutch, British and Irish.

The smallest groups tend to be Italians and Greeks. Basically their problem is that they have to be quadrilingual, so the intake never amounts to more than two or three.

In fact the tough selection process tends to 'filter out' those students whose language ability is not adequate. The acceptable minimum is at least two languages.

To ensure that all EEC students start at the same standard as their French counterparts the EAP requires them to have completed a minimum of two years undergraduate studies before their applications are considered. As few students tend to drop out of their studies at this stage, the majority of them tend to have a degree.

"Obviously certain types of degree are more relevant than others. We prefer economics, to sociology, although the latter is acceptable. But what we really look for is the motivation for a career in management," Mr Starling says.

Students fees have been kept at a reasonable level, around £1,400 a year, because of the large subsidy the Paris Chamber of Commerce provides

towards the school. This is in excess of £2 million per annum.

As Mr Starling points out however, UK students have greater problems than some of their EEC counterparts in financing their course. None are eligible for a grant and most have to rely on parental help or bank loans which are not easily available.

He does admit that sending students to various parts of the country to do voluntary work for companies - the EAP negotiates the project to match students' interests and ability - can cause problems.

As this stage students are totally responsible for themselves. They are the employees of the company and have to adhere to its rules. This can be quite difficult because they have to leave their peer group and face the company's permanent employees who are often suspicious of their motives, as well as cope with an alien environment.

The risk is that the students will just sit there or run for cover and say this is not the way it is done in their country. For this reason we have strong tutorial and counselling back up service," Mr Starling says.

However, he adds that EAP regards this as a crucial preparation in adaptability for international managers, who in their future careers, could at very little notice be sent anywhere in the world to novel and strange environments.

Once students have completed their practical projects, they do not only return to complete their studies in Oxford but also to start work on the first stage of their European research project.

Students have to make a final presentation of their project, but can choose the country and language in which they do it. The presentation includes an oral report to a panel of three, only one of whom is a member of the school, the other two are experts in the particular field selected.

Mr Starling points out that the presentation can have immediate advantages for the student. One of them who reported on his research in cable television was asked afterwards by one of the experts from French radio whether he would like a job.

The EAP says that there are strong indications that completion of its training and acquisition of its diploma is making promotion through the ranks far more rapid.

"One good example is a German young man who started his job four years ago and is now marketing director. He is now being considered for a number of other organizations," Mr Starling says.

Students fees have been kept at a reasonable level, around £1,400 a year, because of the large subsidy the Paris Chamber of Commerce provides

Blazing a trail from Togoland to Glasgow

Olga Wojtas visits Glasgow University's department of adult and continuing education

When Glasgow University appointed Lalage Bown as director of the largest Scottish department of adult and continuing education, she became the first woman to hold a chair of adult education in the UK.

Professor Bown has specialized in trailblazing throughout her life. Shortly after the war, she applied for a tutor's post in Trans-Volta-Togoland, as the move towards independence of the countries of the colonial empire created an urgent need for adult education.

One official of the Colonial Office was horrified to find a young woman applicant, and was unimpressed by her work in the Oxford University Delegacy for Extra-Mural Studies, or her postgraduate internship with Professor Thomas Hodgkin.

"How do we know, if you're driving through the African bush to your adult education class, and your car breaks down, that you won't collapse in hysterics?" he demanded. "If you don't give me the chance, neither you nor I will ever find out," replied Lalage Bown.

By the age of 22, she was in charge of the extramural programme of an African area bigger than Wales. She went on to become the first professor of extramural studies at Zambia University, followed by professorial posts in Nigerian universities, where she became dean of the education faculty of Lagos University.

She was the first woman to hold a chair in adult education in the Commonwealth and had the additional distinction of being the only Commonwealth visiting professor to Britain who was British.

Four years ago, Professor Bown took over the directorship of the Glasgow department which last year had enrolments of more than 12,300.

The department has found an increase in enrolments for courses rather than one-off "taster" lectures, with the two types of student coming together annually during its popular arts week. Existing students can show off their work through exhibitions of painting and photography and a literary competition, with staff giving special lectures in the arts.

"In a society where many people have a great more leisure time than before, they have to be encouraged for active creativity rather than passive square eyes."

The Glasgow department has 15 full members of staff and three part-time staff all funded through the university's main budget. University adult education in Scotland has grown up without cushioning from central government; the departments do not have the "responsible body" status of their counterparts south of the border, attracting funding from the Department of Education and science.

But while the Scots may have felt disadvantaged in the past, they have found in the current climate of cuts that they have considerably more security with their staff in the mainstream of the university.

One reason for the department's success, Professor Bown believes, is that it is not seen as an isolated group, but has general acceptance within the academic community.

The department is unique in Scotland for running not only broad continuing education and specialist and professional studies, but also postgraduate training and research. Professor Bown has been keen to develop links with African continuing education departments, and among the first students to gain an MEd in adult and continuing education, just before Christmas, was a member of staff from the centre of continuing education in Makerere University in Uganda.

Professor Bown is particularly proud of the department's mature students programme, which she sees as one of its most successful ventures

in breaking down barriers between the university and the less advantaged.

There are around 100 students currently on the course, which is primarily intended as an introduction to university study. No qualifications are needed, and those who achieve two B passes after the six-month programme are formally eligible for admission to the arts, social science, law and divinity faculties.

"Other people do have various access schemes, but I don't think we have accepted them officially," says Professor Bown. "The idea also came from within the university itself in many other places the extramural department started something and then hoped the university would accept it."

The course is backed by Strathclyde Region, whose support is another factor in the department's success. It provides an annual grant of some £32,000, which funds all its administrative and secretarial staff. The department's policy is guided by a committee which includes a regional councillor and a senior Strathclyde official.

Strathclyde offers bursaries for mature students programme to re-employed applicants who also live in areas of priority treatment. Around a quarter of students were supported last year. (Although one problem, Professor Bown adds, is that those deprived can be dependent on those who although their addresses are in affluent areas, find their husbands unwilling to pay the fees.)

But the department is not resting on its laurels. Only this term it has launched a continuing education liaison unit, with core funding from the UGC. The unit, which was proposed as part of Glasgow's restructuring plan, is intended to sell the university's teaching expertise, other than in medicine, to industry, commerce and business.

The UGC is providing an initial £60,000 over three years, backed by additional funding from the university, with the unit expected to be self-sufficient after five years.

It should, says its newly appointed senior lecturer, Mr Robin Paisley, be based on the Helsinki Principle. "There's quite a lot of activity already, and departments have their contacts, but we need a way to reach the parts not already reached."

The unit hopes to back the university's policy that the department of adult and continuing education should both provide information to outside bodies on existing teaching specialisms, and also stimulate new programmes.

Mr Paisley, and Mrs Susan Connor, who has been appointed lecturer in the unit, intend as a first priority to set up a computerized continuing education information service "so that if somebody asks there's a course in the stress analysis of left-handed widgets, we can answer immediately," says Robin Paisley.

Mr Paisley was formerly a training officer with GEC Avon, developing courses with university and college lecturers for the company's managers, a post which he points out is not all companies, and in particular small companies, can afford.

Mrs Connor has been conducting research at Paisley College on the links between industry and commerce and higher education, and thought perhaps consultancy and research would be the main links and we were quite surprised to find the demand was for short courses.

In the past, adds Professor Bown, society has expected academics to do something for nothing, but the cuts have forced people to think of legitimate ways of generating income from the skills the university has

Ross McKibbin looks at why a mass Marxist movement failed to evolve in Britain

In 1906 Werner Sombart published a famous essay, *Why is there no Socialism in the United States*, which in practice asked the question, why is the United States not like Germany. But he might more fruitfully have asked why was there no Marxism in Great Britain. In fact, the differences between Europe and the United States were too obvious to allow much of a problem. Britain, however, was similar enough to the Continent to make the differences more puzzling.

Yet before the First World War, political Marxism's classical moment, Britain alone of the major European states produced no mass Marxist or quasi-Marxist party. Many people did actually ask the question, but posed it ideologically. Why did British institutions have such wide legitimacy? Why, Schulze-Gaevernitz asked in 1893, "does the economic investigator never meet that deep-seated mistrust which makes the German workman regard every man in a good coat as an enemy, if not a [police] spy?"

In answering this question I would like to suggest that the prospects for Marxism in Britain were undermined by received ideological traditions which had an historical autonomy of their own which worked on British class relations in a powerful and complicated way.

Walter Bagehot thought that the stability of British society was due to the deferential nature of its people. Deference was procured by dazzle. They "defer to what we may call the theatrical show of society... The climax of the play is the Queen". There can be no doubt that the end of Victoria's reign the Crown was able to mobilize a remarkable common sentiment hardly found anywhere else. One explanation for this is that the withdrawal of the Crown from partisan political life was largely complete by the end of the nineteenth century; its role thereafter was of high ceremonial character which was emotionally pleasing and politically uncontroversial.

Equally, however, we can argue that the monarchy simply exchanged one political role for another. By 1900 it was no longer the guarantor of the even-banded guarantor of the class-neutrality of the state, the institution which ensured that the rules of the game would be followed. This change was acceptable to all classes; to the politically strong because the Crown undoubtedly was a conservative force; to the weak because they had a real interest in seeing that the rules were followed.

Either way the change was effected with success. Thus in 1910, an Edward VII lay dying, the Labour MP Will Crooks could tell a south London audience that "I feel, and I know, at the bottom of my heart that the King is the greatest statesman that the world possesses at the moment. The King is above men, he is above Party; in fact, he is father to the lot of us and smiles down upon us all". Crooks' view were not universal in the working classes but they were representative. A measure of this was the readiness with which imperial honours were accepted by the working classes. From 1914 on the Labour movement's path to honours was broad and rose; earldoms, viscounties, an infinity of lesser awards. This was not class-betrayery - for most of the recipients no class-choice was involved. Honours were a class-neutral representation of the idea of the nation.

The monarchy, therefore, endowed the social status quo with a semi-hereditary legitimacy; parliament clothed it with a functional one. By the end of the nineteenth century few doubted that a representative parliament was the proper focus of working class aspirations. The hegemony of parliament was re-established by rewriting and vulgarizing its history in a whiggish - democratic direction and elaborately formalizing its procedures on the basis of strict fairness. With some reservations, this, like honours, was acceptable to the working class. Thus Jack Lawson, a miner and Labour MP, could write of the speaker of the House of Commons:

"Elected by Members, with time-tested, keenly scrutinized qualities, Mr Speaker, whoever he be by name, embodies the hardly won liberties of the people even to the executing of a King; he asserts the prerogatives and privileges of the Commons; and is the champion of the opposition and the champion of the country that, true to British ideas, the Government, whoever they should be, should have a fair chance."

The effect of all this was twofold. By accentuating the play element in politics, and the rules of the game, the sphere of permissible political action



Deference and democracy

The place of parliament in the public mind was endlessly reinforced by the ceremony of elections and the rapid growth of the so-called "local parliaments". Elections themselves were crucial to the official ideology of Britain: they were a ritualized confirmation of a received form of political life. The "vote", the emphasis upon the instrumentality of enfranchisement, made it difficult to conceive of other forms of political action: alternatives, like syndicalism, were for most simply illegitimate since they could not be accommodated within these received forms.

Elections gained more ideological power, when, like parliament, they were assimilated to the rules of the game. From the earliest sport and elections were related activities: thus the introduction into political discourse of sporting metaphors - "fair play", "below the belt", "not cricket", "Queensberry's rules" etc made a breach of the conventions additionally unthinkable.

The popularity of local parliaments among the aspirant working classes reinforced these tendencies and their role in the legitimating parliament can easily be underrated. They mediated, loosely followed parliamentary procedure and their debates were often reported in the local press. It was in the St Pancras parliament, for example, that the young Ramsay MacDonald learnt his Earskine May, while John Hodge, elected a Labour MP in 1906, recorded that his experiences "as the Speaker of a Parliamentary Debating Society" made him "very well acquainted with the forms and procedures of the House" which slipped him "falling into errors of form and custom which created great hilarity amongst the old hands".

The parliaments, therefore, encouraged in the working classes a highly stylized and derivative politics. Ostrogorski thought the "conventional character" of the parliaments "weighs heavily" on them: "it lessens their value as instruments of political education by accustoming their members to play a partially preponderant classes undoubtedly furthered this, partly because a sporting and rhetorical politics was essential to their own way of life. It was typical that Baldwin should have resigned in 1929 because it would have been 'unsporting' not to have done so. Even the private language of the Crown was engrossed by the vocabulary of 'fairness': on the eve of the first Labour government (1924) Lord Stan-fordham said that the King 'will be interpreting the general feeling of the country that, true to British ideas, the Government, whoever they should be, should have a fair chance'."

The effect of all this was twofold. By accentuating the play element in politics, and the rules of the game, the sphere of permissible political action

was severely circumscribed; and, the fact that the rules were (on the whole) followed made the need to contemplate alternatives less pressing. A playful political discourse was enlarged by a stock of vulgar catch-phrases which appealed to all classes: "an Englishman's home is his castle", "British justice" etc. These had not only an obvious individualist political implication, but a strong sensation of shared rights and immunities.

By 1914, therefore, the British working class was, *prima facie* at least, highly conditioned by inherited ideologies which emphasized a common citizenship, the rules of the game and the class-neutrality of the major institutions of the state. It was, consequently, perfectly possible for the working class to draw a distinction between the "interest of labour", which might be aggressively pursued, and a received idea of the nation which could be accepted uncritically. The whole history of the late Victorian and Edwardian Labour movement attests to this.

Yet this is only a partial explanation for their behaviour. The Bagehot view suggests a passive working class and is concerned exclusively with its socialization. But it gives us no clue to the behaviour of the "ruling classes" - why, for example, admit fairness and exclude coercion? - nor any account of its consequences. It is arguable, however, that the freedom of the middle and upper classes to choose one political strategy as against another was limited by the same ideological imperatives as shaped the behaviour of the working classes.

In the first place, if a system acquires its legitimacy partly by the strictness with which the rules are applied, the rules must be binding on both sides. While the "political" classes succeeded in confining the working classes to institutions they themselves devised, they necessarily eliminated a number of political possibilities that might otherwise have been open to them.

They, no more than anyone else, could breach the rules of the game - as Engels noted in his introduction to the 1885 edition of *The Class Struggles in France*. In the second, the acceptability to all classes of these ideological precepts - "free born Englishman" etc - have an almost irresistible political power to the stereotypes of the up-standing, no-nonsense British workman simply demanding his proper rights. It was admissible even to the chief actor in Bagehot's theatrical show.

In a homiletic letter to her daughter, the crown princess of Prussia, Queen Victoria wrote: "The Germans must be very different from the English [working classes] and above all from the Scotch... But I fear they are, from what dear Papa often said, and the English even are in that

respect, especially in the South - for in the North they possess a good deal of that great independence of character, determination, coupled with real high noble feelings, which will not brook being treated with haughtiness. The Germans have less of this.

Once this stereotype had been absorbed into the larger stereotype of the nation the state was almost compelled to withdraw from the field of industrial life. While it succeeded in defining the conventions of the class struggle, it became increasingly sensitive to charges of class-bias. Since, therefore, any law was worse than no law, the 1875 legislation gave the trade unions a unique freedom of action and endowed them with almost archaic immunities. That was the only way the state could guarantee "fairness" in the area - the market - where the working classes were determined "fairness" should prevail.

Civil Society thus promoted its own stability by subverting the coercive powers of employers. As the refugee German, Ernst Dueckershoff noted of British industrial relations, the "attitude adopted in England is what is right for one side is justifiable for the other. Politics are not in question" (my italics). This definition of politics, which excluded labour and capital from its sphere - was one the whole ideology of the British state was designed to confirm. For this exclusion alone permitted a class-neutral state.

Furthermore, although employers were unquestionably weakened by a neutral state, they complied with it to some extent welcomed its neutrality. To Arthur Shadwell, writing at the turn of the century, this marked off British employers from all others. "I have not heard," he wrote, "a single word in favour of trade unions from any employer in Germany and America... In England I have met with no such feeling at all". Employers were as inhibited by received ideologies as their employees. Whereas most employers on the Continent regarded the social discipline of the workforce as fundamental to the stability of the state, most employers in Britain - like the political parties thought the reverse: Their "objective" needs, greater workshop control, for example, were constantly frustrated by their received image of British society.

We should not, of course, exaggerate their difficulties; a real free-for-all in the market could hardly not have undermined an agreed definition of politics; nonetheless, by adhering to it the upper middle classes preserved the form of their hegemony while sacrificing much of the substance. Like the working classes they lived within a status-order which encouraged the assertion of rights and enfeebled efforts to deny them.

The growth of a Marxist party in this country would have required em-



Queen Victoria: "The Germans must be very different..."

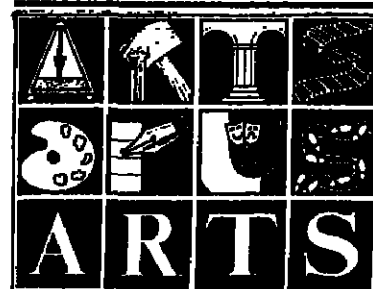


Ramsay MacDonald: St Pancras apprenticeship

ployers to have behaved in a way most would not do. The ideological consequence was a highly cohesive but poorly integrated nation: the British ideology legitimated both the state and the decaying authority of the industrial upper middle classes. The political consequence was the emergence of a party, the Labour Party, which accepted the state and its institutions almost without question but which was tied to working class organizations which would accept no formal discipline of the market at all.

As to Bagehot's "deference" it is doubtful how far the workforce can be called deferential. It "deferred" only within a system of politics whose boundaries largely excluded matters upon which the workforce might not be expected to defer. Marxism lost both ways: the ideological predominance of crown and parliament inhibited the idea of an alternative political system while a libertarian pattern of industrial relations obstructed that fear and resentment which was so characteristic of workers' attitudes on the continent.

The author is fellow of St John's College, Oxford.



Hugh Canning outlines the Royal Academy of Music's 'Tippett Week'

When young people 'turn on to Tippett'

Among the many musical anniversaries enjoying special attention this European Music Year - Bach, Handel and Scarlatti, Heinrich Schütz and Alban Berg - possibly the most worthy of celebration is the eightieth birthday of Sir Michael Tippett. It has been gratifying to note the growing acclaim he has won for his music in the United States - where he spent his actual birthday on January 2 - to witness the week-long mini-festival of his most significant orchestral and choral works in London last month and to anticipate perhaps the most concentrated series of performances, master-classes and lectures built around his creative output at the Royal Academy of Music from February 20 - March 1. 'Tippett Week' will not only embrace the second production of *Meridian* (Britten's orchestral reduction of *The Knot Garden*), but the large-scale orchestral works and *A Child of Our Time* - the oratorio which put Tippett on the musical map - and, according to the series' artistic director, Nicholas Cleobury, "almost all the chamber works."

Cleobury is principal opera conductor at the Academy - where he has supervised excellent performances of Monteverdi, Tchaikovsky and Kurt Weill - and the idea for the Tippett week came to him after the success of a residency by the Polish composer, Witold Lutoslawski. "Well, Tippett seemed the obvious choice after Lutoslawski - there is enough orchestral music to keep the four groups busy, a big place for the Queen has reduced it for chamber forces and I would like to see a featured composer become an annual event here."

Contemporary music, he says, is given very short shrift in the building: "In general, modern music is regarded as a lesser category here." Cleobury hopes that saturation with Tippett may well improve matters. I suggested that Tippett was perhaps not the most uncompromising voice imaginable among contemporary composers, that his music was really quite accessible. Cleobury accepts that. *A Child of Our Time* represents "the composer at his most popular - and Tippett deliberately set out to write a popular choral work with the negro spirituals doing duty for the chorales in the Bach Passion models - but insists that it is impossible to pin down, an artist of Protean agility in the last two decades and one who can wander through soundworlds of quite different character with complete naturalness: the harsh contours of his most recent opera, *The Ice-breaker*, probably his least durable work for the stage, can give way to the lyrical expressiveness of the glorious *Triple Concerto*."

But Tippett's music going to put great pressure on the student players and singers? Cleobury is clearly optimistic since, apart from conductors, there will be only a minimum level of professional involvement. The participation among the opera students has necessitated the importation of young principals for *The Knot Garden* - the roles are a demanding one - but otherwise only the three string soloists for the concerto - two of them happily ex-Academy students - and Paul Crossley, who will give a lecture-recital on the newly premiered Fourth.

Piano Sonata, have been brought in from outside. "It makes sense because Marcia Crayford, Roger Chase and Chris van Kampen know the concerto well - they've played it with the London Sinfonietta - and those solo parts are fiendish. And Paul Crossley, who has spent months working on the sonata, felt that it was beyond the powers of even the most talented student in the time available."

Sir Michael himself will be on hand to conduct the concerto with the RAM Sinfonia on Wednesday 27th and doubtless also to attend and observe at other events. His great powers of communication have lately won over the hearts and minds of young people - in the States they wear "Turn on to Tippett" T-shirts - so his live encounter with the Academy's students and their confrontation with his creativity should produce the requisite sparks. As Cleobury concludes: "this week of Tippett's music seems absolutely self-evident. We simply had to do it."

Details of events:

The Knot Garden, conducted by David Cleobury and produced by David Williams opens on February 20 at the Sir Jack Lyons Theatre, with repeat performances on Friday 22 and Monday 25. Tickets are likely to be at a premium for all three evenings. Other highlights include the Crossley lecture-recital (February 28 at 5.30), the lunchtime series of chamber concerts featuring the four string quartets (February 26, 27, 28 and March 1), the concert at which Cleobury conducts *A Child of Our Time* (February 28, 7.30) and, of course, the personal appearance of the composer on February 27.

Events

Continuing exhibitions:

To February 22: Queen's Building, University of Essex. Photographs by Nicholas Elder.
To February 22: Poyer Gallery, North Staffordshire Poly. *Plasticity: a history of plasticity; Bathrooms for Tomorrow*.
To February 24: Holburne Museum, University of Bath. *Himalayan Rainbow: a Nepalese folk tradition*.
To March 1: Library Gallery, University of Surrey. Paintings by Bill Johnson.
To March 2: Hatton Gallery, University of Newcastle. Michael Kidner: painting, drawing, sculpture 1959-84.
To March 10: Sainsbury Centre, University of East Anglia. American Quilts.
To March 22: Senate House, University of Liverpool. *Say Ah!* exhibition on the history of dentistry.

Concerts:

Tonight: Faculty of Music, University of Manchester. Lindsay String Quartet: Haydn, Tippett, Mozart.
Sunday, Great Hall, University of Nottingham. Allegri String Quartet and the University Orchestra: Elgar, Bridge, Stravinsky.
Sunday, Mitchell Hall, University of Aberdeen. University Symphony Orchestra: Mozart, Stravinsky and Dvořák.
February 18: Royal Northern College of Music, Manchester. University Symphony Orchestra: Strauss, Prokofiev, Beethoven.
February 19: Turner Sims Concert Hall, University of Southampton. Music Antiqua Kitar Bach and Handel.

Feeding on association

David Mach turns unlikely objects into sculpture. A few years ago, he made a life-size replica of a Rolls Royce out of remainered books. Since then he has produced reclining nudes "carved" out of yellow page directories, figures "modelled" in liquids contained in bottles, and most notoriously his *Polaris* submarine made out of 6,000 tyres and exhibited at the Hayward's British Sculpture Show in 1983. His most recent work was unveiled at Oxford's Museum of Modern Art last Sunday.

When I talked with Mach, he was working on "Foxrot", a huge sphere layered with shoes, soles facing outwards. Despite its monumental size, the piece is slyly humorous, suggesting a diagram of feet positions from one of those old teach-yourself dance manuals. Mach likes to use "impure" materials, objects which have a definite character he can work with or against: "Visually and physically, I use a material with its own intrinsic messages. At the same time, I want to create work that is solid and heavy, that is about shape and mass, which is very sculptural. It's also about movement." Mach uses his shoes to construct a

visual epitome of motion, but "Foxrot" is also rather disturbing, implying a thousand trapped, inverted bodies crushed within a globe.

Mach is careful to distance himself from modernist sculptural traditions. Although in using everyday materials he resembles Carl Andre (whose bricks caused one of the Tate's famous scandals) the similarity ends there. While Andre is chiefly concerned with the formal properties of sculpture, pure shape or texture, Mach is fascinated by the suggestive potential of things. Andre's bricks are unadorned, cordoned off as "art"; Mach deliberately maintains a link between his objects' original role and the part they play in his sculpture. His work feeds on association: "I find now that I can't use pure materials; I haven't got any ideas for wood or steel, for things that don't have a really strong character, like a book or a shoe..." Despite his reluctance to acknowledge "influence", Mach concedes a surprising debt to Henry Moore: "I believe in truth to materials, just like Moore. You don't take something and hack it into a shape that doesn't suit it."

Mach also admits to a sneaking

admiration for the surrealists. His own creations, after all, are fascinating rearrangements of reality, created in dream like the Trafalgar Square Lion he made out of London guidebooks in 1982. But while the surrealists surrounded their work with a deliberate (and rather pompous) aura of mystery, Mach insists on his own work's accessibility: "When you use consumer materials, you draw directly on a common environment. These materials have a lot of history, especially in people who don't usually go to galleries."

Much is one of Craig Raine's "Missions", turning the usual into the extraordinary. His sculpture provides visual equivalents to metaphors, taking marine associations in tyres, cow-cubes in the fold of a magazine, physical presences in half-filled milk bottles. Definitely a Marianne work.

Andrew Graham-Dixon

"Towards a Landscape: sculpture by David Mach" is at the Museum of Modern Art, Oxford until April 7.



David Mach with "Foxrot".

PHOTO: NEW BUREAU

Not the whole story

Renoir believed that painting "is done to decorate the walls" and so wanted his to be pretty. Oblivious to the world outside, he created his own, as full of prettiness as could be: young girls with ivory skin, landscapes drenched in sunlight, children dressed in velvet and lace. And parties - parties filled with people making merry, making love, enjoying each other. So simple, so direct.

It is a Renoir familiar to many, even if only through the agency of the chocolate box, and this is the Renoir the current retrospective at the Hayward Gallery (sponsored by the IBM Corporation) wants us to believe in. But this is not the whole story. There is another side: a Renoir eager to experiment, who became one of the major exponents of Impressionism; a Renoir, who at the height of success wrote to the dealer Durand-Ruel from Italy that he was still only at an experimental stage; a Renoir who late in life, although crippled by rheumatism, continued to paint by tying his brushes to his wrists and created a series of masterpieces as fiery and frankly hedonistic as never before, never mind the his heroic nude burning with so much red: "I want a red to be sonorous, to sound like a bell if it doesn't turn colours till I get it", he declared to Walter Pach.

The Hayward exhibition consists of a chronological presentation of over 100 oil paintings and a single sculpture (other media are sadly omitted). The absence of several Renoir masterpieces, due to organizational difficulties related partly to its duration (the exhibition will travel to Paris and Boston) however inevitable, is another regrettable lacuna. Somehow, it also

fails to convey this "otherness" of Renoir, not helped by the slightly unimpressive text of the accompanying catalogue. Be that as it may, Renoir is a pleasure to behold, for his work, where the influence of Cézanne (Bouffier with A. Griffon) or Delacroix (Parisian Woman in Arlesian Dress) are still overwhelming, to the last.

La Grenouillère (the only version shown in the Pushkin Museum, Moscow) where Renoir and Monet spent the summer of 1869, was the earliest statement of Impressionism, although its official birthdate was not until 1874. Painted in plein-air, light and atmosphere became of paramount importance at the expense of form. The two painters, who became friends, made at least six versions, but them stylistically as indistinguishable as words to become Picasso and Braque, when together they "invented" Analytical Cubism.

A series of masterpieces (*The Theatre Box*; *The Swing*) followed until the early 1880s, when after his Italian visit Renoir painted several bewildering works such as *The Umbrellas*, where his soft colours became drawing, that Florentine beauty of "good" art. It was Renoir's palette, when his famous irreducible colours were replaced by a "good" flatly applied palette.

It was only after 1900, with his late series of nudes and bathers, that Renoir achieved his dream: a physical fusion between colour and drawing and a spiritual union between man and nature. Then he was fulfilled.

Sandra Miller

The Renoir exhibition continues at the Hayward Gallery until April 21.

Dr. John House of the Courtauld Institute, organizer of the Renoir exhibition, will give a public lecture on "Renoir and the Early Impressionists" at the University of Reading on February 20 at 5pm. On March 5 Dr Susan

BOOKS

The bumpy road to independence

by Hugh Toye

Burma, the Struggle for Independence 1944-1948; documents from official and private sources
volume one: From Military Occupation to Civil Government, 1 January 1944 to 31 August 1946
volume two: From General Strike to Independence, 31 August 1946 to 4 January 1948
edited by Hugh Tinker
HMSO, £95.00 per volume
ISBN 0 11 580089 1 and 580090 5

When war broke out in the Pacific in 1941, the Governor of Burma had for five years governed with a Burmese Council of Ministers responsible to an elected legislature. Dominion status, that is to say full independence, was clearly in view for those who cared to see it. Many did not. The Premier, U Saw, having failed to obtain from Mr Churchill an undertaking on postwar independence, secretly offered the Japanese his cooperation. The British found out and interned him; but when the Japanese arrived in Rangoon three months later they were accompanied by a band of Burmese nationalists under U Aung San, a young revolutionary who regarded them as liberators.

Liberation by the Japanese proved disappointing. By the end of 1944 Aung San, now Major-General commanding a Burmese National Army seven to ten thousand strong, was preparing to turn on the oppressor. Contact was made with the British and in March 1945, as General Slim's XIVth Army fought its way southwards through Burma, Aung San raised the flag of revolt, offered his services to the Allies and was now the Burmese Nationalists, the "quillings and traitors" of 1942, now had a mortgage on British policy. The White Paper was out of date before it was issued. Admiral Mountbatten realized this, as did his military governor, Major-General Rance. HMG did not. Second, the sudden end of the war in August 1945 diminished the perspectives; there would not now be another year of war, with further campaigns in which Aung San's army could be employed and neutralized. Now known as the Patriotic Burmese Forces, paid and supplied by the British, it was only partially demobilized and remained as the threat behind the demand for immediate independence which the nationalists made from the returning governor. Finally, as the nationalists' grip on Burma tightened, political change in India and the rapid demobilization of their own forces deprived the British of the military power necessary to maintain control.

The title chosen for these volumes identifies one struggle. Two more can be discerned. At the outset there was conflict between the military pragmatism of Mountbatten and the cautious paternalism of HMG. Military necessity was one thing, but the British Government had inescapable obligations to the Burmese people and also to the non-Burmese minorities, which could not be fulfilled by recognizing a purely Burmese resistance movement; however powerful, which had no electoral mandate. There was another struggle between nationalist factions for leadership of what had been the resistance movement and was now the Burmese Nationalists, the "quillings and traitors" of 1942, now had a mortgage on British policy. The White Paper was out of date before it was issued. Admiral Mountbatten realized this, as did his military governor, Major-General Rance. HMG did not. Second, the sudden end of the war in August 1945 diminished the perspectives; there would not now be another year of war, with further campaigns in which Aung San's army could be employed and neutralized. Now known as the Patriotic Burmese Forces, paid and supplied by the British, it was only partially demobilized and remained as the threat behind the demand for immediate independence which the nationalists made from the returning governor. Finally, as the nationalists' grip on Burma tightened, political change in India and the rapid demobilization of their own forces deprived the British of the military power necessary to maintain control.



June 1947: Aung San in white national costume leading demonstrators through the streets of Rangoon.

Three factors marred these well laid plans - endorsed by Clement Attlee when he became Prime Minister in July 1945. First, thanks to the acceptance of their help against the Japanese, the Burmese Nationalists, the "quillings and traitors" of 1942, now had a mortgage on British policy. The White Paper was out of date before it was issued. Admiral Mountbatten realized this, as did his military governor, Major-General Rance. HMG did not. Second, the sudden end of the war in August 1945 diminished the perspectives; there would not now be another year of war, with further campaigns in which Aung San's army could be employed and neutralized. Now known as the Patriotic Burmese Forces, paid and supplied by the British, it was only partially demobilized and remained as the threat behind the demand for immediate independence which the nationalists made from the returning governor. Finally, as the nationalists' grip on Burma tightened, political change in India and the rapid demobilization of their own forces deprived the British of the military power necessary to maintain control.

The title chosen for these volumes identifies one struggle. Two more can be discerned. At the outset there was conflict between the military pragmatism of Mountbatten and the cautious paternalism of HMG. Military necessity was one thing, but the British Government had inescapable obligations to the Burmese people and also to the non-Burmese minorities, which could not be fulfilled by recognizing a purely Burmese resistance movement; however powerful, which had no electoral mandate. There was another struggle between nationalist factions for leadership of what had been the resistance movement and was now the Burmese Nationalists, the "quillings and traitors" of 1942, now had a mortgage on British policy. The White Paper was out of date before it was issued. Admiral Mountbatten realized this, as did his military governor, Major-General Rance. HMG did not. Second, the sudden end of the war in August 1945 diminished the perspectives; there would not now be another year of war, with further campaigns in which Aung San's army could be employed and neutralized. Now known as the Patriotic Burmese Forces, paid and supplied by the British, it was only partially demobilized and remained as the threat behind the demand for immediate independence which the nationalists made from the returning governor. Finally, as the nationalists' grip on Burma tightened, political change in India and the rapid demobilization of their own forces deprived the British of the military power necessary to maintain control.

Rance arrived at the end of August. Volume two opens with the crisis that immediately confronted him. A police strike about pay rapidly acquired political overtones and its spread threatened to paralyse the country. The Governor realized that radical change was urgent. The AFPL, masters of the popular mood and increasingly of the strike, could not be suppressed. The only alternative was to bring them into the government, even on their own terms. Before the

end of September he had, with the agreement of HMG, formed an executive council with a majority of AFPL ministers under Aung San. This headlong began the transfer of power to what was in effect a national government, a process speeded by the London negotiations of January 1947, conducted under threat of new disorders in Burma, and by elections in April. Aung San and his ministers were exercising authority as of right, all the essential decisions for independence having been taken and the minority peoples seemingly charmed into acquiescence, when he and six of his cabinet colleagues were tragically and disastrously assassinated by agents of U Saw on July 19. Rance calmly ensured the immediate assumption of power by Thakin Nu, Aung San's natural successor, thereby rendering his greatest and perhaps his last important service to the country. The rest was routine business. All efforts to maintain a Commonwealth link failed and Burma became a sovereign independent state on January 4, 1948. Only Aung San might have saved her from the fratricidal strife which followed.

The outlines of the story have long been clear, the detail obscure. The great Indian documentary series, *India: the transfer of power*, provided a precedent for a study of the Burmese papers, but at first the project was not favoured. Burma had left the Commonwealth; her decolonization ranked as a failure while that of India, despite the carnage, could be thought of as a sort of triumph. But neither was the Burmese story so well known. A

Dr Toye served on the staff of HQ Burma Command in 1947. His book "Laos: buffer state or battleground" was published in 1968.

whom they could work. Wavell called him a "suspicious, ignorant but determined little tough". F. M. Montgomery administered a typical rebuke. To the Burmese he was simply a hero. We are led some way into the sorry story of arms and ammunition thefts from Rangoon Army depots in 1947, the discovery of which may have precipitated the assassinations. How far the British were to blame for the thefts is obscure.

Other questions remain. The elections of 1947, for example, seemed at the time to have been much more thoroughly rigged than now appear. The conference on the future of the minority peoples and the inquiry that followed seemed at the time less satisfactory than the documents admit. The removal of the Brigadier General Staff from Headquarters, Burma Command in August 1947 because he "cleaned up" to pass on to the police a report that U Saw was collecting quantities of arms and hiding them in the Victoria Lake (which he was), was also not what it seems. The report was not passed on because nobody, from the top down, believed it.

Many PhDs await collection in these files. *Burma, the Struggle for Independence* is a mastery achievement which, like the Indian series, will be indispensable to students of history. It could hardly have been done better.

Ancestor worship

Lay Buddhism in Contemporary Japan: Relyukai Kyodan
by Helen Hardacre
Princeton University Press, £34.70
ISBN 0 691 07284 1

Like many other lay religions, Relyukai (Society of Friends of the Spirits) is simultaneously structurally innovative and ideologically conservative. It is antieristic, but it reasserts traditional values. Beginning with recruits from the rag-pickers and other *burakumin* of the 1920s Tokyo slums, its promotion of mutual help has produced a membership of lower-middle class small business people. One of the many modern Japanese sects which espouses the Lotus Sutra and the teachings of the thirteenth-

century monk, Nichiren, Relyukai, despite spawning numerous schisms, today claims three million members. Miss Hardacre's unusually thorough pioneer study penetrates the organization and operation of Relyukai and the life-orientations of its members in a manner possible only by intensive participant observation, interview and questionnaire. Techniques and the sensitive attention to members' testimonies her book contributes significantly not only to Japanese studies, but to the sociology of religion in general.

Relyukai's goal is the resurrection of ancestor worship, since it is from their neglect that troubles come. Ancestor worship in Japan has rapidly declined, as Robert Smith and Kiyomi Morioke have shown, and this not only for ideological reasons, but because of the traditional kin group, is the 'le', the traditional kin group, is disappearing. In urbanized Japan, the nuclear family predominates, and many family heads, not being eldest sons, lack even the right to conduct ancestor worship. Relyukai has transcended these structural constraints, by

persuading adherent households to keep a book of deaths for commemoration of ancestors reckoned bilaterally, and also by making ancestor worship a collective concern for Relyukai branches and even for the movement as a whole.

The function of this ideology becomes apparent when we learn that a disproportionately large number of adherents are engaged in either small firms or in family businesses. For these people, unprotected by the paternalism of the big Japanese "company", family loyalty is vital for economic well-being: ancestor worship is a supportive ideology. Although Relyukai (in common with some other new religions in Japan) is short on doctrine, members find that it is instrumentally effective for them: the supplier of this-worldly benefits. In a society with relatively limited or expensive medical care, and for people to whom doctors represent an alien profession, illness a misfortune, caused by bad karma, religious healing retains its appeal; and this is something Relyukai

claims to provide. Miss Hardacre addresses the paradox that although Relyukai demands that women's place be in the home, and emphasizes an old-fashioned subservience to men, none the less, a sizable majority of members, and certainly of more active members, are women. It is they who are recruited first, and who bring their husbands in. Women face obstacles to salvation in traditional Buddhism, but Nichiren offered them salvation through the Lotus Sutra. In Relyukai, if they persevere against the odds, they may achieve a level of spiritual power, exceeding that of men, and they may fulfil the all-important role as group-counsellors in a society in which "guidance" is still a much sought-after commodity.

B. R. Wilson
Bryan Wilson is a fellow of All Souls College, Oxford.

proposal was eventually accepted that some of those who had played important parts in Burmese independence should be asked to record their memories. On the basis of the resulting papers the director of the India Office Library and Records in 1980 obtained official agreement to the publication of a documentary series on Burma, not on the Indian scale of 12 volumes, 15 years, ample staff, but of two volumes, three years, a part-time editor (albeit an eminent one), a part-time assistant and no official secretarial staff at all. That the work was completed by October 1984 argues dedication, nothing less.

There is a judicious and informative selection from the contributed memoirs. Like the Indian series each volume has an excellent editorial introduction as well as the requisite summaries and indices, and the choice of documents has been made with great skill. Most of the voices heard are British, but as Professor Tinker has told us in his "Burma: power transferred or exacted" (IOLR Report 1983-4), he has also looked for documents, not always official, in which the Burmese speak for themselves, in order to make the reader more aware than in the Indian volumes of the rise of nationalism and the withering of the colonial presence. Increasingly it is the Burmese who are speaking and the British who are listening. There is even a certain liveliness; the reader is carried through the remarkable story and his interest is sustained. Aung San emerges as a fascinating blend of toughness, wit and charm. Mountbatten and Slim found him a man with whom they could work. Wavell called him a "suspicious, ignorant but determined little tough". F. M. Montgomery administered a typical rebuke. To the Burmese he was simply a hero. We are led some way into the sorry story of arms and ammunition thefts from Rangoon Army depots in 1947, the discovery of which may have precipitated the assassinations. How far the British were to blame for the thefts is obscure.

Other questions remain. The elections of 1947, for example, seemed at the time to have been much more thoroughly rigged than now appear. The conference on the future of the minority peoples and the inquiry that followed seemed at the time less satisfactory than the documents admit. The removal of the Brigadier General Staff from Headquarters, Burma Command in August 1947 because he "cleaned up" to pass on to the police a report that U Saw was collecting quantities of arms and hiding them in the Victoria Lake (which he was), was also not what it seems. The report was not passed on because nobody, from the top down, believed it.

Many PhDs await collection in these files. *Burma, the Struggle for Independence* is a mastery achievement which, like the Indian series, will be indispensable to students of history. It could hardly have been done better.

Dr Toye served on the staff of HQ Burma Command in 1947. His book "Laos: buffer state or battleground" was published in 1968.

B. R. Wilson
Bryan Wilson is a fellow of All Souls College, Oxford.

THE ALPORT LECTURE 1985

The Department of Arts and Social Sciences at the City University is pleased to announce that the 1985 Alport Lecture will be given by:

Director of the British Council, His Majesty Sir Ian Gower

THE ARTS CENTRE AND THE COMMUNITY
The lecture will be given at 6.30 pm on Monday 4 March in the Arts Centre Lecture Theatre, City University, Northampton Square, London EC1A 3AA. The lecture is free of charge. Please arrive 15 minutes before the lecture. For further information, please contact the Department of Arts and Social Sciences, Level 12, Finsbury Circus, London, EC2A 3EJ. Tel: 070 754 4111.

BOOKS

Women's place

Women in England 1870-1950: sexual divisions and social change
by Jane Lewis
Wheatheaf Books, £16.95 and £5.95
ISBN 0 7108 0186 6 and 0191 2

In this study of the social history of women in England from the late Victorian period to the mid-20th century, Jane Lewis explores the changing context, and the continuing existence, of the sexual division of labour, inside and outside the home.

In the first part of the book she gives an account of the essential framework of women's lives, in marriage and motherhood, and explores the differences in expectation and experience of working-class and middle-class women. For both, the most dramatic change across this period was the drop in family size to the two-child family, and here Dr Lewis is able to summarize and review much recent work on class and occupational fertility rates. She emphasizes the importance of that family model which assumed a breadwinner's wage sufficient to support a family, and the complementary responsibilities of a wife and mother at home.

Such a model was to distort the work of social investigators and policy-makers of early 20th-century England. Concern for women's health, couched in the abstract rhetoric of concern for motherhood, failed to meet the very real hazards of frequent pregnancies, poor diet, and hard domestic labour. Maternal mortality continued to rise until the mid 1930s, and there was little improvement in women's general health before 1939. Similarly, early 20th-century welfare legislation, from 1911, based on the ideal of the breadwinner's wage, did not necessarily take into account the workings of a family economy.

Dr Lewis also examines the ways in which a range of economic strategies, including her own casual work. Such strategies may have been less significant by the interwar years, as living standards generally rose: but in the struggle for that family wage, to which the labour movement was committed, the particular needs of working-class women were frequently subordinated.

Middle-class women, once married, experienced a more rigid separation of the worlds of home and work throughout this period. Yet, Dr Lewis argues, they nevertheless benefited to a greater extent from the social changes of the 20th century. Legal reform eliminated the worst elements of the common law and introduced the possibility of divorce. Within their smaller families, middle-class women expected from their husbands a higher standard of living, companionship, and even sexual compatibility, by the interwar years. Yet their education remained inferior to that of middle-class men, and they too remained outside the male areas of work and public office. That division of worlds had always, in the 19th century, been accepted by feminists. What Dr Lewis calls "social maternalism" sprang from the desire of late Victorian middle-class women

to extend their domestic commitments outside the home, into philanthropy and voluntary work, and into local government. The suffrage campaign itself derived much of its strength from such arguments. After the achievement of the vote, the "new feminism" of Eleanor Rathbone and Eva Hubback emphasized the importance of improving women's situation at home, to counter the rhetoric attached to motherhood with a much more specific and precise understanding of women's needs. It was a potentially radical theme, yet one which did not challenge the separate roles of men and women.

Finally, Dr Lewis reviews the changing pattern of women's paid employment. From 1901 to 1951 the recorded participation of women in the labour force remained remarkably constant, rising only marginally from 29.1 per cent to 30.8 per cent. These figures certainly suggest that the temporary experience of wartime work did little to change the size of the female labour force. Yet their similarity masks vital long-term changes. Until 1939 the great majority of women workers (77 per cent in 1931) were single, though

the proportion of young married women increased in the interwar years. By 1951 married women made up 40 per cent of female workers, and dramatic changes had also taken place in the occupational pattern, as the traditional late 20th-century sectors of women's work, in domestic service, and the textile and clothing industries, gave way to "white blouse" work in shops, offices, hospitals and schools. Between 1939 and 1948 the number of women working in central and local government rose fourfold. Definitions of what constituted a "woman's job" were also shifting, though they remained quite distinct, shared very largely by male and female workers, employers and government. Between 1911 and 1951 the number of skilled male workers increased by 11 per cent, while the numbers of skilled female workers decreased by 34 per cent. In manual occupations, increasingly, skilled work requiring training was marked out as primarily male. Women's concentration in a small number of almost entirely female and service-oriented occupations meant a separate pattern of pay, recruitment,

and promotion, and the marriage bar. In certain professional occupations was a strong campaign for equal pay mounted by women in the 1940s, though it was not successful in the immediate postwar period. Serious treatment of the role of women in 20th-century England is long overdue, and Jane Lewis has gone a very long way towards meeting this need. Some quibbles are inevitable. The treatment of changing educational provision for both middle-class and working-class girls is rather slight. The statistical material is presented in too complex a form, with insufficient explanation, for the average reader of this book. Nevertheless, this is an impressive and readable synthesis of recent research, and it will point the way to further understanding of the apparently greater shifts in the position of women in late 20th-century England.

Jane Rendall

Dr Rendall is lecturer in history at the University of York.

Forms of oppression

Sexism, Racism and Oppression
by Arthur Brittan and Mary Maynard
Blackwell, £18.50 and £6.95
ISBN 0 85220 674 8 and 675 6

During the 1960s and early 1970s, in a cultural and political climate which encouraged the growth and development of the social sciences, "race relations" and "sexual divisions" constituted two quite separate and distinctive areas of scholarship. Each had its own body of empirical research demonstrating the depth and range of the inequalities experienced by these two "minority groups" as well as their own theorists seeking to analyse and account for such deep and persistent social divisions in societies whose public rhetoric then inclined more to self-congratulation about the imminent elimination of inequality of all kinds.

Initially it was those women who suffered the double disability of being both black and female who drew attention to the parallels between racism and sexism, at least in part by their rejection of the way they were treated by men in racial black groups as well as through their criticism of white feminists for ignoring the particular deprivations experienced by their black sisters. In the years which followed this increased awareness of the close connections between sexism and racism has stimulated such a wide range of theoretical work on racial and sexual oppression as well as sufficient academic controversy to necessitate the kind of summary and critical review Arthur Brittan and Mary Maynard provide.

The majority of the book is taken up with a carefully argued critique of the most influential theoretical accounts of the origins of racism and sexism as well as reviews of the way social institutions, the family, education and the class system ensure their perpetuation. In doing so they provide ample support for their conclusions about the futility of searching for one basic and fundamental cause or explanation for such

oppression. They also raise a number of important personal and political issues for those concerned with sexism and racism as a daily reality. Two issues may be cited by way of example.

The conviction that either racism, sexism or both could be eliminated simply by altering the content of the beliefs, values and assumptions about race and gender transmitted in childhood socialization or that the elimination of racist or sexist language or cultural symbols would itself undermine the oppression to which they bear witness has gained considerable political currency. It has, of course, also engendered its own political shibboleths (I understand that within the portals of the GLC black coffee has recently been renamed non-white coffee). In addition, Brittan and Maynard's depressing but probably realistic observations about the attempts made by "some men" to reform their own sexual politics in the light of their intellectual commitment to feminism illustrates the futility of attempting to change ideas without altering structures. They also offer some very pertinent comments about the kind of moral and political climate in which "old-fashioned" racism has become publicly acceptable once more, hand in hand with right wing "pro-family" movements of various kinds.

In the two final chapters the authors begin to construct their own account of the connections between sexism and racism which focuses on ideologies of masculinity. Having dutifully followed their summary, criticism and, by implication, demolition of earlier work, in the earlier chapters, I found this final discussion irritatingly brief in comparison with the no doubt worthy but ponderous discussion of the preceding 180 pages. Perhaps the authors are even now sharpening their quills or plugging in their word processors to begin a sequel? If so, it is to be hoped that the challenge of presenting their own ideas, rather than summarizing those of other writers, will liberate them from an irritatingly jargon-ridden and pedantic style. While such lapses are an understandable result of prolonged over-exposure to the material they review, the general reader may find this book difficult without an interpreter constantly on hand. On the other hand, former regular readers of *The Times* will be only too familiar with such language. Surely we ignore the relentless and pervasive culture of mocking the occupational culture of academic sociologists at our peril, but there must be a case of prophets being largely ignored in their own country?

Jacqueline Burgoyne

Jacqueline Burgoyne is reader in applied social studies at Sheffield City Polytechnic.

Social Science Research and Women in the Arab World is published by UNESCO by Frances Pinter at £16.50. It came out of a meeting organized by UNESCO in Tunis in May 1983. The eight papers look at the kind of research currently being done in the region, and the theoretical frameworks being established for research.

The contributors are specialists from Algeria, Egypt, Iraq, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia and Sudan.

1976 Act replaced the board and commission with a new Commission for Racial Equality (CRE). The commission has had to put up with some rough handling from several quarters. In 1982 the House of Commons Home Affairs Committee thought that it suffered from incoherence and a lack of clearly defined objectives. Professor Banton, concentrating more on the earlier difficulties of the community relations councils but some of what he has to say could be said in defence of the CRE.

The commission was criticized by the Home Affairs Committee for mixing the role of spokesman for the views of minority groups with the role of acting as a quasi-judicial statutory commission. It is not perhaps appropriate to call the commission a quasi-judicial body but there is at least a possibility that the proper discharge of its regulatory and enforcement functions may be hindered by its pursuit of racial harmony. It might have been better if the two functions had been institutionally separated

Geoffrey Marshall

Dr Marshall is a fellow of Queen's College, Oxford.

BOOKS

Oases of stability

Atoms of Silence: an exploration of cosmic evolution
by Hubert Reeves
MIT Press, £17.95
ISBN 0 262 18112 6

French popular science books are not like English ones. They have a distinctive style and the best of them attain a readability unheard of in this country. Indeed, it is almost impertinent of any reviewer to offer an opinion as to whether this particular book will be successful after its fantastic sales on the continent. Some time ago, when I asked a French chemist if he knew the astrophysicist Hubert Reeves, he laughed and told me he was seen on television more often than the Prime Minister. I believe this book actually gave rise to a stage version in Paris and the author now appears in a regular magazine cartoon strip. Clearly, things must be different in France.

Several notable French scientists in the early years of the twentieth century, in particular Pierre Duhem and Henri Poincaré, were exasperated by one aspect of English scientific method: English physicists would insist on picturing and describing everything in terms of mechanical analogies. Nothing was regarded as understood until its behaviour could be reduced to analogies with familiar forms. By contrast, the leading continental scientists of the day were far more at home with abstract models of the world than were men like Lord Rayleigh and Lord Kelvin. This very English propensity for the concrete analogy was first seriously compromised by the success of theories like quantum mechanics and relativity, which to some extent were counter-intuitive.

Yet this bias still permeates scientific popularization. In the English language, if one can get across the idea of atomic structure or of grand unified gauge theories using everyday analogies, then so much the better. The best argument for such an approach would probably come from those who regard



Hubert Reeves.

even our most sophisticated physical theories, couched in abstract mathematical language, as just more sophisticated forms of analogy rather than any ultimate representation of the things in themselves.

Hubert Reeves is a distinguished astrophysicist who has set out to provide an eloquent description of the development of the structure and surprising diversity which has emerged out of the expanding mist of the origin of the universe in the big bang. This development is coaxed along by an onus of analogies and necessity that pushes particles and structures into inevitable temporary oases of stability. The title of the French original *Pailence dans l'Azur*, a line taken from a poem by Paul Valéry, conveys the idea of something happening "out of the blue" - but slowly. The next line of the stanza "Chaque atome de silence" has furnished the English version with its slightly oblique title.

Reeves divides his story into three parts. The first traces the cosmological concept of, and evidence for, the expanding universe: the hierarchy of stellar and galactic structures and the darkness of the night sky. The next describes the birth of stars and planetary systems, the formation and geological evolution of the Earth, culminating in the biological evolution of single-celled organisms and the gestation of those more complex sentient life-forms who buy books. This leads into a brief but thought-provoking

discussion of the consequences of these events for our own continued existence on Earth and the likelihood of life existing beyond our solar system.

The final section takes a look behind the scenes at some of the unusual facets of physical laws which allow such surprising things to develop out of atoms and silence, given enough time. The most intriguing of these comes in the epilogue in which the author asks whether there might not exist some unusual connections between the local and global structure of the universe. The striking fact that Foucault's pendulum seems to take its marching orders from the mass distribution of the entire visible universe is suggested to have some deep connection with the apparent causality in the famous Einstein-Podolsky-Rosen paradox of quantum measurement.

Of these three sections I enjoyed the second and third the most. The author has an engaging style and an approach to popular explanation that is refreshingly different, perhaps due to that lack of an addition to those mechanical analogies so beloved by his British and American counterparts. The first part of the book is less lucid; individual sections are too brief to convey the story and there is a lack of any clear logical development, so that readers not familiar with the cosmological ideas might be left in some confusion.

Fortunately the remaining two-thirds of the text do not suffer from these defects (although there are rather more parallels with Hindu and Buddhist philosophy than one would usually expect to encounter in a work of popular science). Finally, the author includes several well illustrated appendices discussing in more detail various important topics that are passed over quickly in the main text in the interests of continuity - nuclear chain reactions, stellar evolution, a survey of atomic, molecular and biological structures, black holes (of course), and cosmological "horizons".

I enjoyed reading Reeves's eloquent unfolding of the story of cosmic development and I believe that many others will also find it both stimulating and rewarding in style to read of other scientific popularizations of science. *Vive la différence.*

John Barrow

John Barrow is lecturer in astronomy at the University of Sussex.

Natural links

Community Structure and the Niche
by Paul S. Giller
Chapman & Hall, £5.95
ISBN 0 412 25110 8

The Interpretation of Ecological Data: a primer on classification and ordination
by E. C. Pielou
Wiley, £39.30
ISBN 0 471 88950 4

After the 1970s, an exciting decade of ideas and advance in ecology, the 1980s seem to be shaping up as a decade of consolidation and explanation. Paul Giller brings together a number of ideas about community structure that either originated or were expanded upon in the mid-1970s, while Chris Pielou explains two broad areas of the application of techniques of mathematical analysis, one conceptually simple for biologists and the other conceptually rather difficult because of its inherently abstract nature.

Community Structure and the Niche is one of Chapman and Hall's Outline Studies in Ecology series, designed as short, undergraduate textbooks on topical areas of ecology. Giller begins with a series of definitions of the concepts, such as community, niche and competition, each showing something of the breadth of application of the terms. He then turns to his major theme of competition, reviewing the effects of competition from other species on the ability of a species to grow in a range of environments or to feed on a range of foods.

Giller observes that, by restricting the range of environments in which an individual species lives, or by restricting the variation in the size of that species, competition can be seen as virtually imposing a set of constraints on a guild of taxonomically related

species. In the natural world, the structuring of communities is related to the avoidance of competition; with species living in their own niches or feeding on their own kind of food. For example, when discussing rodents in the Sonoran desert, Giller notes that there are five species with mean weights of 7.1, 12.5, 18.1, 37.6, and 101 grammes - illustrating that there is a clear size separation in desert rodents, probably leading to them feeding on different kinds of food. Giller then discusses other observable attributes of a community: the diversity of species, the change in the number of species through time (especially through succession), and the role of predators.

Although some statistical points need to be clarified, this is a useful and thought-provoking book. It left me with the impression that the community that I see today are the ghosts of competition past. In other words, when one looks at a community now, the size structure (such as in the Sonoran desert) probably reflects the fact that sometime, historically, the species must have competed. Now that size separation and niche specialization have come into play, competition is no longer so important between the species that make up a natural community. The potential to compete, however, is still there, and this would have an important part to play if any species attempted to colonize that community or if environmental conditions changed.

The opening paragraphs of *The Interpretation of Ecological Data* are beguilingly simple, a leaf from a (rather untidy) field notebook illustrating the collection of information and the natural links between field data and matrix algebra. Very rapidly, however, the matrix approach takes over, the re-arrangements of data (swapping over rows and columns of the matrix) demonstrating the almost magical property of bringing order out of apparent chaos. Would, that all ecological matrices behaved so well on

Pielou examines the techniques used in clustering, essentially what any biologist does intuitively when looking at a collection of organisms: deciding which ones are most similar; putting these together to make a set; slowly working through all the collected sets, putting some sets near each other because they look similar; and so on, until all the organisms are classified, albeit in a very rough and ready way. Cluster analysis, in the many forms and variations described, is an attempt to specify the rules for such an intuitive process.

Ordination, which the author defines as "adapting a multidimensional swarm of data points in such a way that when it is projected into a two-space (such as a sheet of paper) any intrinsic pattern the swarm may possess becomes apparent", is less intuitively human based. An extensive introduction is given to the matrix algebra required for this subject, and again a number of different techniques are described. Two shorter chapters conclude the book: one looks at the opposite process to intuitive classification - that is, how we divide a collection into more and more groups; and the other investigates discrimination between groups of related objects.

Both books have been designed more for the student than for the researcher. Allotted rather more pages (176) than the previous volumes in the series, Giller discusses a wide range of topics and provides 326 references to the literature (approximately 60 per cent from the 1970s). His book will provide a basis for much discussion and argument. Pielou explains a variety of complex procedures, gives some worked examples (though I suspect that the number of matrix equations will still be too daunting for most biologists), and provides exercises at the end of each chapter (with answers at the end of the book).

M. B. Usher

M. B. Usher is reader in biology at the University of York.

Controlled breeding

Evolution of Domesticated Animals
edited by I. L. Mason
Longman, £35.00
ISBN 0 582 46046 8

It has been argued that the domestication of animals and plants has been a most important - some would say the most important - step in man's technological and cultural evolution. From archaeological evidence, it seems that the dog was, some 14,000 years ago, the first animal to come under man's direct control. The sheep was domesticated some 3,000 years later and the first plants were being farmed some 2,000 years after that. Since then, man has brought into service an increasing number of animal species, many of which have been domesticated.

There has been few serious books in English on animal domestication. The classic but somewhat dated and archaeologically dominated *A History of Domesticated Animals* (1963) by F. E. Zeuner is out of print; H. Epstein's *The Origin of Domestic Animals of Africa* (1971) is geographically limited and difficult to obtain; and Juliet Clutton-Brock's short but otherwise excellent and well-illustrated *Domesticated Animals from Early Times* (1981) does not cover many individual species in detail. The aim of the present work, in the words of its editor, to produce "a single-volume account of the origin and history of domestic animals, species by species, which will not only be a ready source of exact information but will provide an introduction to the literature". That aim has certainly been achieved.

Written by some 66 authors, the volume is made up of a preface, an introductory general chapter on the beginnings of animal domestication, 68 other chapters on individual species or groups of species, an appendix on taxonomy and nomenclature, an index of common names, and an index of scientific names. There are a number of maps and diagrams of varying clarity and value, but no photographs. Most of the species chapters follow a common layout - nomenclature, general biology, wild ancestors, domestication and early history, current domestication and breeds, future prospects, and references. The largest individual chapter (23 pages) is on sheep; the shortest (barely two pages) is on the cornucopia. The major species - for example, pig, horse, domestic fowl, cattle - are each covered by some 10 to 20 pages of text; the minor species - for

example, musk ox, mongoose, pigeon, silk worms - receive less detailed treatment.

As the editor points out, in its most developed form, a domesticated animal exhibits four principal characteristics: its breeding is under human control; it provides a product or service useful to man; it is tame; and it has been artificially selected away from the wild type. He admits, however, that not all the species included show all these characteristics and he also states that quite a number of species which man uses but has not domesticated (in the full sense) have been left out. Even so, the selection is very wide: each of 49 different species is covered in a separate chapter and some 70 other species are described in chapters on particular groups. The index of scientific names lists some 500 different sub-species. As a source of information on individual species of domesticated animals, then, the work is excellent. It is less good, however, on general principles.

There is no subject index. If one is trying to find out about the place of, say, blood-typing in elucidating the relationships between breeds and types of domesticated livestock, this information cannot be easily found. Again, there is no general description of the process (or processes) of domestication; and although many authorities believe that there are certain biological characteristics which allow some animals to be easily domesticated, this is not discussed in any depth. The first chapter does touch on these matters and some species chapters do contain details related to particular animals, but the material is scattered and difficult to locate. In some ways, however, these criticisms are unfair, in that the stated aim of the book is to give an account of the origin and history of the domestic animals, species by species. Even so, a subject index would have given easy access to the extremely valuable and often unique biological information which is contained within some of the accounts of individual species.

Essentially a collection of specialist monographs, the book will be consulted for detailed information on individual domesticated species. It is accurate, well written and edited, and well produced.

Roger Ewbank

Roger Ewbank is Director of the Universities Federation for Animal Welfare.

The price of Thomas Creighton's book on *Proteins*, published by Freeman and reviewed in *The Times* on November 30th, 1984, has been reduced to £27.95.

NEW FROM CHICAGO

The Chicago School of Sociology Institutionalization, Diversity, and the Rise of Sociological Research

MARTIN BULMER

From 1915 to 1935 the fertile research community of social scientists at the University of Chicago pioneered empirical research and quantitative methods, shaping the future of twentieth century American sociology and related fields. Martin Bulmer's book explores the creative drive that produced the distinctive Chicago school of sociology under W. I. Thomas, Robert E. Park, Ernest W. Burgess, William F. Ogburn and others. He offers an original analysis of the particular contribution to the interdisciplinary character of the Chicago school with its lively interaction of faculty in sociology, political science, anthropology, psychology, statistics and philosophy.

Heritage of Sociology series
£26.75 Hardback 280pp 0-226-08004-8

Canons

Edited by
ROBERT VON HALLBERG

This collection of essays articulates how canons are constructed and examines the way in which academic canons influence literary thought and instruction. Presenting a wide range of canonical interpretation, the volume includes essays on such themes as the ideology of canon formation, the making of the modernist canon and the history of American poetry anthologies.

£22.95 Hardback 410pp 0-226-86493-6
£11.95 Paperback 0-226-86494-4

Exchange Rate Theory and Practice

Edited by
JOHN F.O. BILSON & RICHARD C. MARSTON

During the last ten years, the volatile behaviour of exchange rates has occupied the attention of economic policymakers and private citizens alike for exchange rates directly influence inflation, interest rates and unemployment. Resulting from an NBER conference in 1982, this volume provides a much-needed analysis, international monetary economists, of three significant new approaches to the economics of exchange rates.

An NBER Conference Report
£33.25 Hardback 544pp 0-226-05096-3

CHICAGO

The University of Chicago Press
126 Buckingham Palace Road SW1W 9SD

Hapless quango

Promoting Racial Harmony
by Michael Banton
Cambridge University Press, £17.50
and £5.95
ISBN 0 521 30827 2 and 31740 1

Why "asks" Professor Banton, "has the output of the race relations industry seemed so disappointing in relation to the input?" A part of the answer is that British race relations policy has involved two distinct, but outwardly connected problems, both fairly intractable. One has been the regulation of immigration; the other the problem of legislating for the removal of racially discriminatory practices while the United Kingdom promotes a non-racialist policy. The latter of the two problems has been the focus of racial discrimination

money in Britain shows how easily the two sets of problems became intertwined in the 1950s and 1960s.

In retrospect, Banton suggests, it might have been better if the apparatus of control over immigration had been established earlier than it was, and if legal powers to penalise racial discrimination had been introduced in 1956 rather than in the middle sixties. He admits, however, that no government at that time could have successfully pursued "what" would have been a morally correct policy. Immigrants were entering a highly competitive society with their children suffering a double disadvantage of threatened deprivation and exposure to racial prejudice. The additional social benefits that would have been necessary to give them equality of opportunity would have been politically impossible since they would have been thought unfair by the native population. The result, however, was that an inefficiently forward-looking immigration policy laid the foundation for racial problems in the 1950s and 1960s by

allowing hostility towards immigration to increase hostility towards people of immigrant origin resident in the country.

The remainder of Professor Banton's story is one of a continuing confusion of aim both by government and in the collective action of immigrant groups. The conflict on each side were both of a philosophical and of a tactical kind. Some initially successful pressure groups, such as the Campaign Against Racial Discrimination, were unable to survive the incursion of groups with a more militant anti-immigrant policy.

Governmental and parliamentary action, when it came in 1962 and 1968 gave birth to a series of statutory and quasi-official bodies designed to initiate better community relations and also to police and give effect to the regulatory provisions of the legislation. The 1965 Race Relations Act set up a Race Relations Board. The 1968 Act added a Community Relations Commission and there were also local community relations councils. The

1976 Act replaced the board and commission with a new Commission for Racial Equality (CRE). The commission has had to put up with some rough handling from several quarters. In 1982 the House of Commons Home Affairs Committee thought that it suffered from incoherence and a lack of clearly defined objectives. Professor Banton, concentrating more on the earlier difficulties of the community relations councils but some of what he has to say could be said in defence of the CRE.

The commission was criticized by the Home Affairs Committee for mixing the role of spokesman for the views of minority groups with the role of acting as a quasi-judicial statutory commission. It is not perhaps appropriate to call the commission a quasi-judicial body but there is at least a possibility that the proper discharge of its regulatory and enforcement functions may be hindered by its pursuit of racial harmony. It might have been better if the two functions had been institutionally separated

since their logic is different. Enforcement of the anti-discrimination provisions of the Race Relations Act (as of the sex discrimination legislation) requires only one kind of enthusiasm of sense of purpose; namely a desire to apply the Act's provisions correctly. Since the Act embodies an uncertain compromise between competing rights to equality, property and liberty its purposes include the protection of certain kinds of discriminatory action as well as the prohibition of others. But the commission should not be blamed for that.

One response to Professor Banton's question about the performance of the race relations industry might be that it includes Parliament and the courts as well as administrators, and its faults, any, cannot fairly be imputed to a hapless quango that is doing its ungainly best to walk a legal tightrope.

Geoffrey Marshall

Dr Marshall is a fellow of Queen's College, Oxford.

BOOKS

EUROPEAN STUDIES

A loss of will

Who is to Blame? A novel in two parts by Alexander Herzen translated by Michael R. Katz Cornell University Press, £9.95 ISBN 0 8014 9286 6

The "superfluous man" - the individual of potentially great ability who for a variety of reasons is unable to realize his gifts in the real world and circumstances in which he lives - was a recurrent phenomenon in Russian literature of the 19th century.

Contemporary writers appeared to agree about the truth and importance of this literary type and they depicted the same broad features in his character: cynicism, apathy, loss of will, destructive introspection and wonderment, to list but some. Disagreement arose when writers and critics sought to explain the cause of such malaise. Pushkin in *Eugene Onegin* treated his superfluous hero as the victim of a peculiarly Russian strain of European spleen; Leskov's *A Hero of Our Time* presented a psychological casebook of a mad du sicle rooted partly in the social constraints of Nicholas I and partly in Romantic agony; for the heroes of Turgenev's novels superfluities arose either from failure of will or from a metaphysical order in which the individual was forever doomed to suffer the blows inflicted by an indifferent fate.

From the 1840s onwards sections of the Russian intelligentsia emerged

from the wing of Romanticism and German idealism to develop an increasingly realistic social and political outlook and an interest in socialist ideas. For these young radicals the explanation of the superfluous man, as indeed of all the ills of contemporary Russia, was to be sought solely in the social, political and economic circumstances of Russian life. Perhaps the most famous, if not the earliest, example of this approach was provided by Dobrolyubov's essay of 1859 on Gogol's novel *Obshchiny*, in which he blamed the whole privileged way of life of the Russian gentry for the phenomenon of superfluities.

Alexander Herzen was one of the most lucid, realistic and gifted thinkers of his age and a founder of Russian socialism. His novel, *Who is to Blame?*, enjoyed wide appeal and critical acclaim in the 1840s for its sober depiction of its superfluous hero, Belov, and its balanced analysis of the forces, both social and psychological, which spawn him. The work remains of value for its acute social insights and Michael Katz has rendered it fluently into English and provided the detailed commentary necessary for its appreciation today.

Yet, despite Herzen's fertile intellect, the importance of Belov as an historical type, and the excellence of Katz's translation, the fact remains that Herzen was a poor novelist forced to rely upon tired artistic devices. The immense intelligence which illuminates his political writings shines only intermittently in the present volume, and the reader who hopes to appreciate Herzen's gifts should tackle *Who is to Blame?* only after tasting his superb memoirs, *My Past and Thoughts*, and admiring his object lesson in political writing, *From the Other Shore*, both of which speak far more eloquently to our own age than his novel can hope to do.

W. J. Leatherbarrow

W. J. Leatherbarrow is lecturer in Russian at the University of Sheffield.

Expansion of theatre

Modern French Drama 1940-1980 by David Bradby Cambridge University Press, £24.00 and £8.50 ISBN 0 521 26247 X and 27881 3

Building on the success of his joint study with John McCormick, *People's Theatre* (1978), David Bradby has a fascinating story to tell in this new book. The last forty years in France, he shows, have seen a radical transfer of activity from Paris to the major provincial cities such as Lyon, Saint Etienne, Rennes and Toulouse, where generous and enlightened state funding has supported centres dramatiques which really have brought theatre to the people. Or, at least, to those members of the middle class, students and ordinary functionaries of all kinds, for whom there was little or no provision before. All they could usually see in their home towns until the new policy began to take effect in the 1950s and 1960s were popular Paris successes taken on tour by the Galas Karsenty, undemanding boulevard plays by writers like Marcel Achard and André Roussin. If they were not interested in such French equivalents of *The Mousetrap* or *No Sex Please, We're British* they had to spend the evening at the pictures.

For as Bradby points out, there is virtually no tradition of repertory, amateur, or student drama groups as there has been in this country and the United States. Someone living in Boston (Lincs) or Cleveland (Ohio) can expect sooner or later to see some of the classics of European and American theatre as well as the more demanding works in the modern repertoire performed by student societies or amateur groups of various levels and kinds. More recently, of course, we have witnessed our own policy of decentralization, bringing the productions of the Royal Shakespeare Company or the National Theatre to Norwich, Nottingham and points north.

But France is a much larger country than Britain and her theatre centres are not so widely dispersed. As a result, French theatre and Paris theatre were virtually synonymous until the middle of this century. Now things are different. In Toulouse, as I write, a local professional company have just put on a double bill by Marguerite Duras for the like of which one would search in vain in the Paris guide to entertainment, *L'Officiel des Spectacles*; meanwhile the Grenier de Toulouse, one of the first centres dramatiques and still going strong, has just launched an ambitious new production of *Cyrano de Bergerac*. When I last lived here twenty years ago Toulouse - the fourth largest city in France with the third oldest university in Europe - was almost a cultural desert. Now there is not only professional theatre to tempt one out on

these unseasonably cold winter evenings, but recitals by top international virtuosi as well. This massive and long-overdue transfer of talent and resources from the capital to the provinces reflects, of course, a deeper shift in economic organization and social attitudes. When I last knew it, Toulouse, for all its size and bustle, was only a glorified market town. Now it is a major industrial centre, specializing in advanced aeronautical and aerospace development. Twenty years ago, any young person with literary or artistic ambitions moved to Paris as soon as possible; now some 80 per cent of the population, a substantial proportion of whom have moved from the Paris area to take jobs in the new industries, declared in a recent opinion poll that they would not now wish to live anywhere else.

To a West German, for whom the local opera house has been a feature of cultural life for decades or even longer, there would be nothing surprising about this, but in the French context it represents something of a revolution. Welcome though this is, it is not, of course, all gain. As Bradby points out, the emergence of Beckett, Ionesco, Adamov and other "new dramatists" in the early 1950s was the last time a fresh theatrical tradition arose in France. It happened in Paris, of course, because Paris not only had the theatres and the directors needed to launch new and difficult plays, it also had the audience. Since then many of the small "art" houses in the Latin Quarter, which held as few as 50 spectators and whose running costs were so low that they could take risks with plays which would have bankrupted larger establishments, have disappeared: the famous Noctambules, for instance, which made theatre history by putting on the first of the "absurdist" plays, Ionesco's *Bald Prima Donna* in 1953, has been turned into a cinema. The realities of the real-estate market have therefore made it virtually impossible to launch plays like *Waiting for Godot* again.

And, unfortunately, not only in Paris. The provincial subsidised theatres, which derive, as Bradby points out, from the cultural policies of the Front Populaire in the late 1930s, are conscious that they must appeal to as many people as possible. In theory this means that they must bring theatre to working-class districts, and in a few cases (notably in Planchon's theatre in Villeurbanne near Lyon, or in the so-called "Red Belt" around Paris) this has been achieved. In practice, however, the brave vision of 1936 has not been realized, and the audiences have remained, as everywhere else, predominantly middle-class; and such people, for obvious reasons, prefer to see a new production of a play by Racine or Shakespeare to the uncertain charms of a work by an unknown name. And where idealists like Jean Vilar did try to interest their audiences in new plays, they found that the huge auditoria they had been allocated were quite unsuitable for the purpose.

All this is sympathetically chronicled by David Bradby, whose knowledge of the subject is detailed and exact. His project is an ambitious one, in that the four decades which he surveys have been rich in activity and development. But since he knows more about them than almost anyone else, and since his powers of narrative and synthesis are impressive, he has written a book that has no equivalent, to my knowledge, in French (or any other language for that matter). It certainly draws upon, and supercedes, everything published in English on contemporary French theatre, as the thorough and unfussy bibliography shows. For English-speaking readers this book is now, quite simply, the one single reference work and critical study of the plays, theatres and directors who have risen to prominence in France since the heyday of Coppen Jouvet and Dullin. It is also the kind of book the French are obliged sooner or later to translate, since they do not seem to be sufficiently detached or well enough informed to do the job themselves. This is high praise in the case of a foreign scholar, but Bradby amply deserves it.



Eugene Ionesco

John Fletcher

John Fletcher is currently Visiting Professor of English at the University of Toulouse-Le Mirail.

Mutual regard

Gustav Mahler: Richard Strauss Correspondence 1886-1911 edited by Herta and Paul Amirson, translated by Edmund Jephcott Faber, £15.00 ISBN 0 571 13344 4

In his famous essay "On Conducting" (1869) Wagner commented more than once on the poor quality of contemporary orchestral playing. As one of a new generation of composer-conductors, he claimed that a higher level of discipline was needed to secure satisfactory performances of his own music. His pioneering work to establish better standards paved the way for the next generation, among whom Gustav Mahler and Richard Strauss were probably the most distinguished. As both conductors and composers they followed Wagner's lead, emphasizing the need for orchestral virtuosity and dominating the European musical scene at the turn of the century. Mahler died in 1911, and although Strauss continued to work long afterwards, his later career was badly affected by the Second World War. Part of this decline was due to his curious relationship with the Nazis but

after 1945 there was also a gradual waning in the influence of composer-conductors.

The first part of this enjoyable book consists of 63 letters by Mahler and 28 by Strauss. It is the record of the friendship between two important composer-conductors which lasted for 24 years. It is supported by an informative essay entitled "Rivalry and Friendship" by the editor Herta Amirson. The title is self-explanatory and in developing its main theme the author makes some interesting comments concerning the personal relationship between the two composers and their wives. Hitherto our understanding of the friendship between Mahler and Strauss has been coloured by Alma Mahler's apparent dislike of both Richard and his wife Pauline. What emerges here is that Mahler was very deeply attached to Strauss, considering him "of all the gods, my only true friend" while Strauss in his turn constantly emphasized his belief in Mahler's music. Styling himself "the first Mahlerian" the Munich-born composer never tired in his efforts to have Mahler's work performed.

Part of the interest in these letters is that they include views and comment the authors never expected to appear in print. Many concern the business of conducting, such as the difficulties of concert programmes that fail to reach performance, external factors, like Mahler's problems with the Viennese Court censor over *Salome*, and the

perennial battle with public opinion concerning the performance of new works. Most illuminating of all are the opinions of each composer about the other. Strauss, always more open and generous, wrote in 1910:

Gustav Mahler's work is in my view among the most significant and interesting in present-day art history. Just as I was fortunate to be one of the first to commend his work to the public, I see it as one of my most pleasant duties to continue by word and deed to help his symphonies attain the general recognition they deserve. The plasticity of his orchestration, in particular, is absolutely exemplary. Typically Mahler was more ambivalent - concerned about the possibility of Strauss replacing him in Hamburg, the success of his friend's compositions and his "certain bleak coolness". Yet even Alma accepted her husband's special regard for Strauss. Arriving in Essen for the premiere of this *Stück Symphonie* she found Gustav surrounded by his friends. Even in this relaxed and positive atmosphere she was able to write later "the only one who still mattered for Mahler was Strauss; beside him the rest were more or less insignificant".

Dennis McCaldin

Dennis McCaldin is director of music at the University of Lancaster.

BOOKS

EUROPEAN STUDIES

Neglected masters

Nikolay Leskov: Five Tales translated with an Introduction by Michael Shotton Angel Books, £8.95 and £4.95 ISBN 0 946162 12 3 and 13 1 Ivan Bunin: Long Ago fourteen stories translated by David Richards and Sophie Lund Angel Books, £8.95 and £4.95 ISBN 0 946162 10 7 and 11 5

The remarkable Russian writers Nikolay Leskov (1831-1895) and Ivan Bunin (1870-1953) deserve a wider readership in the West. The simultaneous appearance of these fluent new translations, with sympathetic introductions, represents a partial rediscovery of two contrasting and highly individual authors.

Although Leskov's critical reputation in 19th-century Russia (and today's Soviet Union) has constantly suffered because of his "reactionary", non-radical political views, his artistic gifts have long enjoyed popular acclaim - his colourful language, exuberant anecdotal narrative, broad bold brushstrokes, rich humour, and vast fund of first-hand experience. The eminent critic D. S. Mirsky maintains that Leskov was already famous before the Revolution. In 1920 he abandoned Bolshevik Russia and spent his remaining years in emigration, receiving the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1933.

Sophie Lund and David Richards have skillfully translated 14 stories, dating from 1915 to 1944, which reveal Bunin's recurrent thematic preoccupa-

gners", presumably because of its special appeal to English readers. Insights are given into the complexities of the Russian national character, where excess is followed by expiation and hell wrestles with heaven (*Chasing Out the Devil*). "We Russians... we have the capacity for anything... If it's a question of dying, we'll die, if it's stealing, we'll steal... We are all, every single one of us, capable of absolutely everything" (*A Shameless Rascal*). Between Russian peasants and a methodical, fair-minded Englishman there is total psychological incompatibility (*A Spiteful Fellow*).

The longest story in the book, *An Iron Will* (1876), entertainingly relates the rise and fall of a foreigner in Russia. The hero, a rigidly honest German engineer, prides himself, with disastrous obstinacy, on his indomitable "iron will". Tragicomic catastrophe accompanies his doomed one-man struggle against the vagaries of all things Russian. "Rust eats iron", states the opening epigraph - and, indeed, even Russian vices seem under divine protection. For western readers seeking to understand the "Russian mind" this humorous, poignant story serves as a cautionary tale.

When translating Leskov, it is extraordinarily difficult - perhaps impossible - to convey peasant speech, dialect and distortions. Words such as *otoleva*, *opratyva*, *uzres*, *zarishavali*, *suseda* and *chumadan* all receive stylistically neutral translations here. In *An Iron Will*, the pun on *Galdena* (Haydn) and *gadimu* (vile creature) is not attempted. Yet, overall, Michael Shotton has acquitted himself admirably - the translations never read like translations.

Perhaps the Bunin volume is even more successful, for it offers a wider, more fully representative selection of stories. The aristocratic Bunin, poet and prose-writer, was already famous before the Revolution. In 1920 he abandoned Bolshevik Russia and spent his remaining years in emigration, receiving the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1933.

Sophie Lund and David Richards have skillfully translated 14 stories, dating from 1915 to 1944, which reveal Bunin's recurrent thematic preoccupa-



Poster for Ibsen's *John Gabriel Borkman* from Arne Eggum's *Edward Munch: paintings, sketches and studies* (Thames & Hudson, £24.00).

tions and artistic methods. A central theme is sexual love, frequently illicit or casual, source of the highest bliss and the deepest despair, preserved or transfigured by memory. In numerous stories love - betrayed, besmirched or betrayed - becomes an overwhelming, tortured obsession leading to dissolution, derangement or suicide. Moments of rapture from "long ago" - twenty, twenty-three, thirty, fifty years earlier - are remembered with aching gratitude by mortals subject to the universal longing for love, happiness and human contact.

Life may be almost unbearably beautiful - or sheer vanity, "a dismal roller day in a filthy tavern, that's all". Without social and political commitment, Bunin reflects on the mysteries of love (real or idealized/desired), art, and time. His characters are enthralled by "that magical, incomprehensible thing called the past which neither the mind nor the heart can grasp", and deeply conscious of the inescapable grave, beyond which lies oblivion - or possible reunion. Sea, sky, sun and night provide a

vibrant backdrop to the characters' moods.

In lesser themes (past/present, the collection of privileged moments), settings (trains and boats) and *dehors* (suicides, farewells) could degenerate into clichéd predictability. Yet the hypersensitive egocentricity of Bunin's characters is imbued with a touching universality, and the danger of mannered artifice is averted by masterly artistic restraint. Bunin describes nature's poetic beauty, rich in colour, sound and smell, with precision and tact. Many of the stories are subtle and haunting such as *An Unknown Friend* and *At Sea, At Night, At Day's End*. In *Hour*, in comparison with Bunin's 20th-century sensibilities, Leskov's world seems almost medieval. Angel Books have reintroduced two neglected Russian masters to the English-speaking world.

Gordon McVay

Dr McVay is lecturer in Russian at the University of East Anglia

Different emphases

Modern Italy 1871-1982 by Martin Clark Longman, £19.50 and £12.00 ISBN 0 582 48361 1 and 48362 X

Martin Clark's readable account of the history of Italy since 1871 mixes political narrative with a considerable amount of economic and social history.

Fortunately, Clark does not press his introductory claim to be impartial with narrative political history; the work in fact proves to be neatly divided into four sections dealing with 1871-1887, 1887-1914, 1914-1943 and 1943-1982. Although the first section is subdivided on thematic lines, most of the other chapters are severely chronological, beginning or ending at such convenient political turning points as the outbreak of the First World War in 1914, Mussolini's speech of January 3, 1925 or the 1948 general election. The consequent relatively traditional approach means the work will be accessible and helpful to undergraduates and general readers.

Inevitably, however, since Clark boldly challenges, in so many of his emphases, the interpretations of Christopher Seton Watson's *Italy from Liberalism to Fascism 1870-1925* and Dennis Mack Smith's *Italy: a modern history*, his contribution invites comparison with these two major general histories. It can not be said that he surpasses either. Certainly for those eager to learn the details of Italian parliamentary life, Italian foreign policy or the internal divisions within the Italian Socialist Party, Seton Watson's longer work remains compulsory reading; though Clark's neat tangle of more recent publications and his only partially successful attempt to fill the balance away from the political and diplomatic to the economic and social does mean that he provides a useful supplement.

The more direct comparison is of course with Denis Mack Smith's *Italy: a modern history*, which covers the 1861-1969 period. Here what one misses are the sparkling lucidism and irreverence of the older historian.

Clark has now moved into a fashionable conservative stance, seemingly distancing himself from his own intriguing PhD thesis on *Factory Councils and the Italian Labour Movement 1860-1960*, and the lively book *Antonio Gramsci and the Revolution that Failed* published in 1977. Now, even while emphasizing the virtues of social history, Clark not only eschews any impress of Marxism but of any social theory at all; and this leads him, inevitably, to conclude that the fascist rise to power was a consequence of a series of accidents.

Such a providential interpretation of the rise of fascism is provocative; it can only be reached by exaggerating the state's listlessness in the face of left-wing unrest during 1919 and 1920. It means, for example, ignoring the savage attacks of the *carabinieri* in 1920 in the provinces of Bologna, Siena and Umbria when they performed their time-honoured function of mowing down striking peasants to assist the *agrari*. More, a providential theory must lead to seeing fascism, as Clarke does, as first and foremost a belated response to a view that minimizes the importance of whose interests among the Italian population it served the most. The suppression of the free trade unions and the arrest, at least, of real industrial wages gave great gains to the employers, even as the ultimate disavowal of the claims of sharecroppers and smallholders gave substantial advantages to the large landowners.

Clark's distaste for Marxism and historicism surely leads him too readily to dismiss the importance of fascism as a bulwark of favoured interests. But at a time when heavily weighted ideology too often rewrites Italian history it is undoubtedly useful to have now available a synoptic history of modern Italy with a more conservative bias.

Tobias Abse

Dr Abse is a research fellow in Italian history at Darwin College, Cambridge.

The second direct elections to the European Parliament were held in June 1984, returning 434 MEPs, compared with 410 in 1979. *The Times Guide to the European Parliament* (Times Books, £15.00) contains statistics for the election in each of the 10 member states, and also includes biographies and photographs of the MEPs.

CROOM HELM

ROBERT MUSIL AND THE CULTURE OF VIENNA Hannah Hickman

Robert Musil and the Culture of Vienna provides a concise and informative survey of Musil's career. It traces his intellectual development not only through his literary work but also through his essays, notebooks and other occasional writings; all passages are quoted in translation, and judicious paraphrases are given of stories and essays which, although relatively unknown, illuminate Musil's central preoccupations. Particular emphasis is placed on the notebooks (*Tagebücher*), which provide great insight into the sources of the full scope of his achievement. *Edward Times Literary Supplement* £15.95 0-7099-3706-7 208 pages

THE POLITICAL RE-EDUCATION OF GERMANY AND HER ALLIES AFTER WORLD WAR II

Edited by Nicholas Pronay and Keith Wilson, University of Leeds. To "re-educate" the vanquished powers into feeling a common bond with their conquerors instead of revenge was one of the boldest and most imaginative policies in history for securing lasting peace. The question of the place of this policy in the preservation of peace and the integration of Germany and Japan into the community of their historical enemies is increasingly emerging into the forefront of historical enquiry as the perspectives of post-war history are beginning to evolve. This book provides an important insight into the principal aspects of the history of the policy and practice of re-education from its origins to 1951, and a bibliography of the extensive German work on the subject. All too little known outside Britain. *Edward Times Literary Supplement* £17.95 0-7099-3091-1 272 pages February 85

PARTIES, OPPOSITION AND SOCIETY IN WEST GERMANY Eva Kolinsky, Department of Modern Languages, University of Aston, Birmingham

The West German political system is a major subject of study in most politics courses throughout the world. This book analyses the current state of parties in West Germany, examining their social support and recent changes. It looks at the social composition of electorates, membership and of leadership, at party representation and at party finances. *Edward Times Literary Supplement* £19.95 0-7099-1550-0 368 pages

THE PRESIDENCY OF THE EUROPEAN COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Edited by C. O'Nanlin, Institute of Public Administration, Dublin

Previously announced as *The Role of the European Presidency*. This book examines the operation of the Presidency and its evolution over the life of the European Community. Each of the contributors considers the role of the Presidency as seen from the standpoint of one of the member states. In its conclusion the book also gives an assessment of the likely future developments in the function of the Presidency and the possibilities of redefining its role. *Edward Times Literary Supplement* £19.95 0-7099-0946-2 304 pages

THE GERMAN POETS OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR

Professor W. P. Bridgwater, Dept of German, University of Durham. In August 1914 some 50,000 poems were written daily in Germany. Needless to say, most of them were bad; nevertheless, this plethora of writing is indicative of the strength of the literary response which the First World War evoked in poets in Germany. This book offers a full survey of the best and most significant work of German writers in response to the same events, which aims to rescue the reputation of a diverse group which produced much work worthy of recall. Authors discussed include Toller, Rilke and George as well as less familiar names. All German poems and other quotations are translated. *Prov* £16.95 0-7099-3237-5 224 pages March 85

For further information write to the Publicity Department at the address below. Croom Helm, Ltd, Provident House, Burrell Row, Beckenham, Kent BR3 1AT.

European Studies Texts

Modern Italy 1871-1982

Martin Clark
Longman History of Italy Series
448pp Published January '85
Cased £19.00 net 0 582 48361 1
Paperback £12.00 net 0 582 48362 X

A Constitutional History of Germany
In the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries
H W Koch

384pp Published December '84
Paperback £7.95 net 0 582 49182 7

Western Europe: Geographical Perspectives

Hugh Clout, Mark Blacksell, Russell King, David Pinder
288pp Published January '85
Paperback £7.95 net 0 582 30080 8

The West European City
A Social Geography

Paul White
280pp Published March '84
Paperback £8.50 net 0 582 30047 9

Later Medieval Europe
From Saint Louis to Luther

Daniel Waley
Decond edition 280pp Published January '85
Paperback £8.95 net 0 582 49282 9

Due to be published later this year -

Industrialisation in Nineteenth Century Europe

Tom Kemp

Second Edition

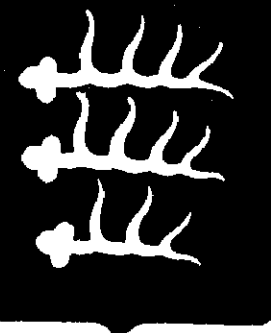
Eastern Europe

Dean S Rugg

World's Landscapes Series

For more information please contact
Croom Helm, Longman House, Burnt
Lane, Harlow, Essex CM20 2JE

Longman



THE MAKING OF A STATE

Württemberg, 1693-1793

By JAMES ALLEN VANN "What the author does is not to give us a revisionist history per se, but a whole new vision of Württemberg's story... He breezes life into the dry facts of council meetings and official correspondence. He recovered the human dimensions behind the personalities and thereby, in a series of deft maneuvers, gives us a social history within the matrix of institutional and administrative history. The result is most enthralling... One can only hope that the book will find a wide readership among historians, not because of the intrinsic importance of Württemberg, but because of the almost novel approach of the author and the excellence with which he carried his thesis to a conclusion."—*American Historical Review* 93:2-55

THE NATIONAL QUESTION IN YUGOSLAVIA

Origins, History, Politics

By IVO BANAC. The first complete introduction to the history and civilization of the South Slavic peoples and to the politics of interwar, wartime, and post-war Yugoslavia, this book is a major contribution to the scholarship on modern European nationalism and the stability of multinational states. A valuable contribution to our understanding of the roots of an intractable problem which still haunts the rulers of Yugoslavia. —*Times Higher Education Supplement* 138:50

PROVISIONING PARIS

Merchants and Millers in the Grain and Flour Trade during the Eighteenth Century

By STEVEN LAURENCE KAPLAN. The author reconstructs the history of provisioning in pre-industrial Paris, focusing on the immense interests at stake, the stability and legitimacy of the government, the durability of the social structure, and the survival of the people. 32 black-and-white illustrations. \$43.95

WAGNERISM IN EUROPEAN CULTURE AND POLITICS

Edited by DAVID C. LARGE and WILLIAM WEBER. This is the first book to treat the cultural and intellectual movement inspired by Richard Wagner—a movement that exerted a major influence on the arts, aesthetics, politics, and social thought in Europe during the period 1890 to 1918. Rich in suggestions and insights. —*New York Times* "A valuable introduction to an important aspect of European cultural history." —*New York Review of Books* 11:6, 43 paper; \$37.95 cloth

CORNELL UNIVERSITY PRESS
609 River Street, Ithaca, NY 14850
26 Chancery Lane, London WC2N 6PL England

BOOKS

EUROPEAN STUDIES

Quest for meaning in history

Hegel, Heidegger and the Ground of History
By MICHAEL ALLEN GILLESPIE
University of Chicago Press, £18.70
ISBN 0 226 29376 9

Professor Gillespie has written a fine and thoughtful study which is as intelligent as its subject demands and as lucid as it permits. He strives throughout, though with incomplete success, to balance the need for accurate exposition of Hegel, Heidegger and the traditions in which they stand with a critical thesis which calls the adequacy of their philosophies of history radically into question.

The premise of his argument, laid out with admirable clarity in his first chapter, is that there is an integral connection between the fundamentally historicist philosophies he discusses and the political and moral nihilism of modernity. For modern man history, rather than divine intention, nature or reason, has come to be seen as the preeminent source of the imperatives of practical life. It is to history we look in our quest to discover what we ought to do and how we should live.

Whether we like it or not our world has come to conceive of history as the human actuality. It is thus all the more perplexing and disheartening that we are unable to articulate a conception of history that can consistently sustain human dignity. The philosophical development, that occurs under the names Hegel, Savigny, Marx, Nietzsche, Dilthey and Heidegger, represents the increasing and ultimately utter historicization of western life and thought. Moreover this process is driven forward not by the success of history in explaining human life but by its failure; just as men have sought to cure the ills of democracy with more democracy, so they have sought to cure the ills of history with more history. This cure, however, has left the patient if not fatally weakened at least thoroughly confused and frightened.

This line of argument is familiar enough. It recalls the work of Leo Strauss and his school and, above all, Stanley Rosen's brilliant diagnostic essay *Nihilism* (1969); but Gillespie's book, marked as it is by patient and even sympathetic elucidation of historicist arguments in their strongest forms, can only add strength to what is already a very powerful thesis. Like the Straussians Gillespie's ultimate aim would appear to be the vindication of a classical, Platonic, conception of philosophy as open enquiry into a truth and a measure for conduct beyond or outside historicity; but, unlike some of his fellow classicists, he resists the temptation to dismiss the arguments of modern philosophies of history as so much intellectual dross. There are, as his opening chapter makes clear, powerful reasons why history has come to occupy the preeminent philosophical position it now holds in so many interpretations of human existence.

By concentrating his attention on Hegel and on Heidegger, Gillespie is not only examining two major thinkers who stand, as it were, at either end of the great era of historically founded philosophical systems; he is treating the two great figures who, above all, seek to transcend the limits of historicism by finding in history itself the evidence of an underlying reality which can provide an intelligible account of the meaning of man's historical existence. Neither Hegel nor Heidegger is content to explain man's place in the world as the outcome of a metaphysically meaningless sequence of events; and both resist the consequent temptation of forcing this sequence into an artificial pattern of development laws, analogous to the laws governing the movements of physical bodies. For Hegel history is the visible



A self-portrait by Egon Schiele, 1912, from the catalogue to the exhibition Arnold Schoenberg's Vienna recently held at the Gallerie St Etienne in New York.

Masks and façades

The Limits of Illusion: a critical study of Calderón
By ANTHONY J. CASCARDI
Cambridge University Press, £21.00
ISBN 0 521 26281 X

La vida es sueño (*Life is a Dream*) is Calderón's best known, if not his best, play, and its preoccupation with the fleeting nature of human life and worldly values points to the centrality of illusion as a theme in his theatre in general. Of the great writers of Spain's Golden Age, Calderón was also the true master of theatrical ingenuity and spectacle, availing himself of the medium whose essence is illusion in order to dramatize illusion as a theme.

This inter-relationship of theme and form lies at the heart of Professor Cascardi's study, but the true merit of his book is to be found in its range and impressive insights. In 13 chapters devoted to individual comedias, the so-called "cloak and sword" plays, dramas of honour, and works with a religious, historical or mythological emphasis, illusion is shown to be not merely multi-faceted but ultimately related to broader issues: particular social preoccupations, the role of the monarch, the growing importance of the Spanish Court in a period of national decline, and the increasing significance of theatre itself as a diversion from more pressing realities.

Calderonian comedy lacks, in Professor Cascardi's view, the "festive, saturnalian spirit" of Shakespeare's comic plays and is distinguished by its moral and social criticism. The characters of *La dama duende*, *El goldo fantasma* and *El secreto a voces* indulge in illusions of different kinds — role-playing, deception, intrigue, verbal display — which are merely forms of self-delusion, masks and façades which inhibit self-discovery. The dazzling intricacy of Calderón's comic plots, involving characters and audiences alike in total illusion, is designed ultimately to destroy illusion and assert man's need to recognize individual and social responsibility.

Role-playing and self-dramatization motivate too, Cascardi argues, the notorious husbands of the honour plays. In *El médico de su honra* the murder of Menelao, the innocent wife, stems from Gutierre's self-deluding dramatization of his role as wronged husband, while his recognition of his error can be achieved only when he rejects that illusory role. Not only is his marriage to Leonor, previously abandoned by him, a sign of a new social awareness; it is also a duty imposed on him by the king, Pedro, suggesting the latter's assumption of his own social obligations as monarch. To many critics Professor Cascardi's interpretation will seem fanciful, but it provides an original and interesting view.

Less controversial but equally absorbing are the relationships established by Cascardi between particular plays, Spanish history and the Spanish court of the seventeenth century. *El sile de Breddá*, a work written in the 1630s for performance at court, celebrates a famous victory and fosters, through theatrical illusion, the illusions of a nation in decline. Of later court plays, *En la vida todo es verdad y todo mentira* offers hope through the figure of Heracles for a regenerated Spanish monarchy, though Calderón himself knows that hope to be an illusion, while the mythological play, *Eco y Narciso*, mirrors both in its theatrical artifice and through Narciso himself the outward show, vanity and self-deception of the aristocratic spectators of its action.

Other forms of illusion perceptively studied by Professor Cascardi concern intellect and religion, both central topics in Calderonian drama. While reason and intellect are qualities, normally approved of by this most intellectual of Spanish dramatists, *La estatua de Prometeo* embodies in its protagonist the dangers of intellectual illusion which, no less than the senses, may prove to be man's downfall. In *El magico prodigioso*, on the other hand, the stage itself, representative of life on earth, material and solid, paradoxically pinpoints its hollowness, while the insubstantial space above the stage, evoking the afterlife, is synonymous with the only true permanence.

Professor Cascardi's study is to be commended finally for its frequent illuminating comparisons between Calderón's theatre and that of Shakespeare, Marlowe, Racine and other dramatists. The many virtues of the book easily compensate for its occasional obscurity and over-cleverness.

Au naturel

New Images of the Natural in France: a study in European cultural history 1750-1800
By D. G. CHARLTON
Cambridge University Press, £25.00
ISBN 0 521 24940 6 and 27090 1

Professor Charlton's book, based on his Gifford lectures to the University of St Andrews in 1982-83, is concerned with a new attitude towards man and society which he sees as emerging in France at least, during the second half of the 18th century. This involved a new way of looking at nature and was to a considerable extent derived from it, but Charlton's concern is with the unifying attitude rather than with the "images" themselves. It is basically a book about one country, although he emphasizes the need to place France within a European context and, in his conclusion, calls for the study of comparative cultural history so as to trace the transmission of the new forms of perception from one country to another, in order to elucidate what he called them into being and determined their development and diffusion.

From Charlton's point of view the Enlightenment is, if not quite an irrelevance, an unhelpful way of looking at systems of values that he would prefer to distinguish along different lines. The movement he identifies also transcended the cult of *sensibilité* and had a unifying principle of its own which involved both a new respect for and inquisitiveness about nature and an attempt to improve man and society by bringing both more into conformity with the non-human world. His argument gets under way rather slowly with an investigation into attitudes towards nature as scenery. He has an uphill job trying to argue that pastoral landscape painting was acquiring a new concern for realism: not everyone would agree that this is manifest in Watteau and Boucher, rather than dominating it, as Le Nôtre had done, but, as Charlton concedes, it was nature very much under human control and the French were, on the whole, deaf to the appeal of the sublime. When he turns to the natural sciences, Charlton seems to identify the new attitudes with what has sometimes been called an organicist approach. This is not altogether convincing and may not imply much more than a shift of interest from physics to biology. The following chapter, on attitudes to death, does not do much to advance the general thesis of the book, which seems, at this stage, to be in danger of veering in the direction of an anthropology.

The argument picks up cohesion and force when Charlton turns to the subject of "human nature". He deals with the impact on Europe of the discovery and investigation of remote societies (notably Tahiti), with new attitudes to childhood and to women, and with the relationship between town and country. Some of his conclusions here follow familiar lines. What is new, and unexpected, is his

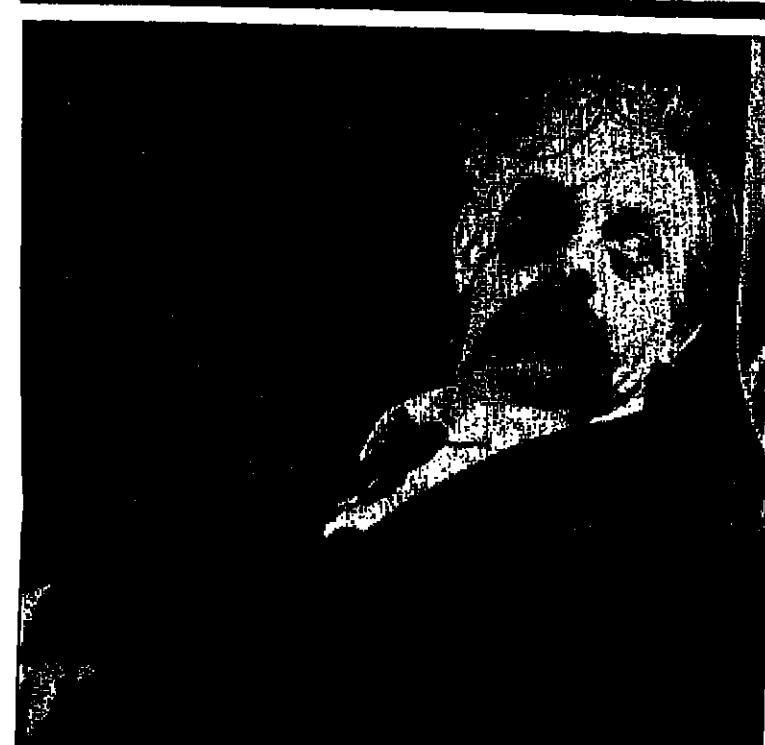
BOOKS

EUROPEAN STUDIES

Divide and rule

Communism in Germany under the Weimar Republic
By BEN FOWLES
Macmillan, £20.00 and £7.95
ISBN 0 333 27270 6 and 27271 4
Marxists in Face of Fascism: writings by Marxists on fascism from the inter-war period
By DAVID BEETHAM
Manchester University Press, £30.00
ISBN 0 7190 1073 X

The bitterness of the conflicts which resulted in the split of the German labour movement into Communists and Social Democrats, and the enormity of the tragedy which befell both wings of the movement after the Nazi seizure of power, have cast a long



Dario Fo in his play *Morte accidentale di un anarchico* (*Accidental Death of an Anarchist*), a picture from Tony Mitchell's *Dario Fo: people's court jester*, published yesterday by Methuen at £3.95.

Au naturel

New Images of the Natural in France: a study in European cultural history 1750-1800
By D. G. CHARLTON
Cambridge University Press, £25.00
ISBN 0 521 24940 6 and 27090 1

Professor Charlton's book, based on his Gifford lectures to the University of St Andrews in 1982-83, is concerned with a new attitude towards man and society which he sees as emerging in France at least, during the second half of the 18th century. This involved a new way of looking at nature and was to a considerable extent derived from it, but Charlton's concern is with the unifying attitude rather than with the "images" themselves. It is basically a book about one country, although he emphasizes the need to place France within a European context and, in his conclusion, calls for the study of comparative cultural history so as to trace the transmission of the new forms of perception from one country to another, in order to elucidate what he called them into being and determined their development and diffusion.

From Charlton's point of view the Enlightenment is, if not quite an irrelevance, an unhelpful way of looking at systems of values that he would prefer to distinguish along different lines. The movement he identifies also

shadow over its historiography. Many of the earlier works on the subject dealt with by Ben Fowles can only be classified as passionate demonology. Only fairly recently has dispassionate and historical analysis come to prevail. Fowles is notably dispassionate in his analysis. He traces the origins of the split to the emergence of a purely "reformist" leadership under Friedrich Ebert in 1913, which began to discipline and silence the previously tolerated left wing of the Social Democratic Party. He documents the further splits which increasingly divided various groups within the left itself, and shows that the Communist Party (KPD), right from its foundation in December 1918, was a case of Marxists of the calibre of Rosa Luxemburg and Paul Levi, and "utopian radicals" who thought that only social democratic traitors stood in the way of an immediate seizure of power. The "revolutionary" strategy of the Comintern, therefore, did not have to be imposed on the KPD; the Comintern could rely on the enthusiastic support of the left within the KPD, to whom the politics of the united front was always anathema.

Closely related to the revolutionary romanticism of the Communist left, was its failure to take the measure of fascism. The left interpreted fascism as a desperate rearranging action of capitalism in retreat, which should not be

allowed to put the working class off its revolutionary stride. As late as 1932 Ernst Thälmann, the leftist leader of the KPD, could proclaim: "Nothing would be more disastrous than an opportunistic over-estimation of Hitler-fascism... Our main thrust has to be directed against the Social Democrats... To defeat Social Democracy is synonymous with... creating the most essential preconditions for the proletarian revolution."

This tragic misconception of German political realities is also one of the main concerns of David Beetham in his introduction to his illuminating selection from writings by Marxists on fascism, most of which appear here in English for the first time. Like Fowles, Beetham sees in the KPD's position a mere reflection of the Comintern's views and Stalin's tactical requirements. He looks for factors internal to the German situation, which may have contributed to this position, and comes to the interesting conclusion that the ideological conflict which so deeply divided Communists and Social Democrats in part reflected the division between the unemployed and the employed sections of the German working class. The Comintern did not create the misconceptions of the KPD, but it made it almost impossible to correct them in time by its insistence on a "monolithic" party and the removal of all potential dissenters from its ranks.

Beetham's extracts illustrate many other important aspects of the problem. Trotsky emerges as a remarkably astute critic of the left's optimistic overestimations. But when the French Popular Front had belatedly secured Stalin's sanction, he was so keen to pinpoint its potential weakness, that he adopted a position almost indistinguishable from that which the left had only just abandoned: as an oppressed proletariat cannot control a capitalist government, the precondition of an effective fight against fascism is the revolutionary overthrow of the bourgeoisie. Beetham's comment that Trotsky was indulging here in "some exaggeration", seems to me something of an understatement. Among the general analyses of fascism included in Beetham, those of Otto Bauer and Richard L. Benda seem to me the most perceptive.

Both books represent an advance for the reader dependent on English works. Beetham writes more clearly than Fowles, and he also provides a better guide to other useful secondary sources available in English. A proof reader should check the German proper names in both text and index before a reprint is undertaken.

Ernst Wangermann
Ernst Wangermann is professor of Austrian history at the University of Salzburg.

Allen & Unwin EUROPEAN STUDIES

Western Europe and the United States The Uncertain Alliance Michael Smith

The relations between the countries of Western Europe and the United States of America are some of the most complex and intimate in the international system and thus epitomise a number of central issues in world politics during the 1950s: the nature of international security and the role of nuclear weapons, the future of the world economy and the erosion of some of the certainties of the Cold War years. In this study of European-American relations, Michael Smith aims to demonstrate that many of the contentious issues of the 1980s have their origins in the roots of the 'Atlantic partnership' which emerged during the 1950s and that, amidst all the changes, there have also been considerable threads of continuity which provide a persistent challenge to the study and the analysis.

1984 Hardback £12.95 Paperback £5.95
Studies on Contemporary Europe: 6

Forthcoming:

Foreign Policy Implementation Edited by Steve Smith and Michael Clarke

This book marks the first attempt to analyse a neglected area of foreign policy — namely the gap between decision and behaviour — by focusing on the process of implementation as revealed in seven case-studies.

April 1985 Hardback £17.50 Paperback £7.50

The European Crisis of the 1590s Essays in Comparative History Edited by Peter Clark

A major new collection of essays drawing on the latest research in national and local archives, and investigating for the first time the origin and scale of the critical problems of war, famine, plague and popular revolt that struck Europe in the 1590s.

April 1985 Hardback £25.00

George Allen & Unwin (Publishers) Ltd
PO Box 18, Park Lane
Hemel Hempstead, Herts, HP2 4TE.

Church, Politics, and Society in Spain, 1750-1874

WILLIAM J. CALLAHAN

This significant contribution to European historical literature provides an overview of the history of the Spanish Church in a critical period of national transition.

The dramatic and sometimes violent change from the royal absolutism of the eighteenth century to the liberalism of the nineteenth century affected the traditional role of the Church in the economy, society and political life. This study focuses on the difficult and incomplete adaptation of the Church to the new social, political and economic forces associated with the rise of liberalism, the growing dominance of secular culture and the development of capitalism. The changes imposed on the ecclesiastical order, often against its will, left a legacy of resentment and frustration that made the Church, its relation to the civil power, its role in education and intellectual life and its economic situation, a source of deep controversy within the nation through the nineteenth century and into the twentieth.

Harvard Historical Monographs, 73
\$21.95 Hardback 386pp 0-674-13125-8

HARVARD

UNIVERSITY PRESS 128 Buckingham Palace Road London SW1W 9SD

FORTHCOMING

SPECIAL BOOK NUMBERS IN THE THES

MARCH 1 ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES (1)
8 HISTORY (1)
15 MATHS AND PHYSICS (1)
22 SOCIAL POLICY
29 ENGLISH

FOR DETAILS OF ADVERTISING IN THESE ISSUES
Please Contact
SUE PELOW ON 01-253 3000 EXTN. 226

UNIVERSITY OF California PRESS

126 Buckingham Palace Road London SW1W 9SD

Polytechnics continued

KINGSTON POLYTECHNIC COMPUTER CENTRE

The Computer Centre at the Polytechnic provides a comprehensive computing service to meet both the academic and administrative requirements of the institution.

The COMPUTING EDUCATION CENTRE (CEC) was set up three years ago as a business enterprise to assist companies and other organizations to develop their use of Information Technology. It operates as a unit working to a business plan and offers a range of short courses and consultancy, supported by a team of four full-time staff. A number of organizations already make regular use of the services. The CEC operates under the general direction of the Director of the Computer Centre and can draw upon the resources of the whole Polytechnic on setting up projects and courses. The following posts are available:-

HEAD OF CEC - Principal Lecturer grade

This is a key post within the CEC. The person appointed will head the CEC team. Together with the Director of the Computer Centre, he/she will develop and control the services provided by the CEC. He/she will work to a business plan and make a significant direct contribution to teaching and consultancy, in addition to leading the team. The successful applicant will be a good communicator and have a good knowledge of the application of computing to particular areas of business, coupled with a general understanding of the needs of all business users. Experience in the use of microcomputers is essential.

LECTURER/CONSULTANT

Two-year appointment, Senior Lecturer/Lecturer II grade. The person appointed will work under the direction of the Head of CEC. The range of duties will vary from giving introductory lectures on computing to advising time and organizations on the use of Information Technology. He/she will be expected to contribute to the marketing and development of the CEC's work and to develop particular expertise within its portfolio. Experience in the use of microcomputers is essential.

Applicants should have a good honours degree or equivalent professional qualification in any relevant discipline.

SALARY GRADE: Principal Lecturer: £13,095-£14,580 (bar) £16,467 + £878 London allowance. Lecturer II: £7,548-£12,099 + £878 London allowance.

Further details and application forms (to be returned by 4th March) from Personnel Office, Kingston Polytechnic, Penryn Road, Kingston upon Thames, KT1 2EE. Tel: 01-549 1368 ext. 267. (020688)

Head of Department of Humanities

Grade VI: £17,387 - £19,170

This is an opportunity to take responsibility for the Polytechnic (Haringey) Humanities Department which covers three main subject areas - English, History and Communications and Cultural Studies.

The person we are seeking must be able to demonstrate relevant senior level experience in one of those subjects and should be principally concerned with the modern period.

Applicants should also have initiative, energy and the leadership qualities to make an impact on local and national issues concerned with research, teaching and higher education and general.

For further details and an application form please contact the Personnel Office, Bristol Polytechnic, Coldharbour Lane, Frenchay, Bristol, Tel: Bristol (0272) 656261 Ext. 216 or 217.

Forms to be returned by 1st March 1985.

Please quote reference L/142 in all communications.

Bristol Polytechnic

PLYMOUTH POLYTECHNIC
Department of Psychology
SENIOR LECTURER II
IN PSYCHOLOGY

Salary Scale: L/II - £7,548-£14,061 (Level of appointment and starting salary dependent upon qualifications and experience)

The Department is looking for a senior lecturer in the general field of Psychology, who can be expected to contribute to the development of the Department, to teach and to supervise research.

Applicants should have a good honours degree or equivalent professional qualification in Psychology, with a minimum of five years' experience in a senior position. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the development of the Department, to teach and to supervise research.

Leicester Polytechnic
Library
ACADEMIC LIBRARIAN
USER EDUCATION

Post No. 493. Salary range £7,548 - £14,061 p.a.

Applications are invited from graduates with a minimum of two years' experience in a library or information service, to join a team of subject librarians to provide a wide range of user education services.

The successful candidate will have a good knowledge of the subject areas of Architecture, Land and Building Studies and other disciplines as required.

Graduate or equivalent qualifications in relevant disciplines and a background in user education are essential. Further information and application forms are available from the Senior Administrator, Leicester Polytechnic, PO Box 123, Leicester LE1 7RH. Tel: (0533) 551551, Ext. 5393.

Closing date: 1st March 1985. (020688)

Kingston Polytechnic
School of Law
LECTURER II

to teach Jurisprudence for the B.A. (Hons) Law degree.

Faculty of Modern Studies
HEAD OF DEPARTMENT - GRADE VI
MANAGEMENT & BUSINESS STUDIES
Salary: £17,387 - £19,170 POST No. MBS/1

Applications are invited from highly qualified candidates for the Grade VI post.

The Department of Management & Business Studies, the largest department in the Polytechnic, is currently reviewing its structure and profile, and is seeking a dynamic and creative leader to play a full part in this review and in determining the future development of this important and expanding area.

Further details and an application form available from the Staffing Office on Ext. 384. Closing date for applications is 18 March 1985.

oxford polytechnic
Gipsy Lane, Headington, Oxford, OX3 0BP
Tel: Oxford 64777The Hong Kong Polytechnic
Invites applications for the following post from 1st September 1985:
School of Design

PRINCIPAL LECTURER IN GRAPHIC DESIGN

(Typography/General Graphics/Advertising/Video/Audio-visual/Video/Photography)

HK\$227,760 - HK\$282,660 p.a.

To teach Graphic Design level up to C.N.A.A. Degree level, to organize and administer work associated with the operation of the course. Candidates should have a good honours degree or equivalent professional qualification and a minimum of five years' experience in a relevant discipline.

Applicants should have a good honours degree or equivalent professional qualification and a minimum of five years' experience in a relevant discipline. Further information and application forms are available from the Senior Administrator, Kingston Polytechnic, PO Box 123, Kingston upon Thames, KT1 2EE. Tel: 01-549 1368 ext. 267. (020688)

Applicants should have a good honours degree or equivalent professional qualification and a minimum of five years' experience in a relevant discipline. Further information and application forms are available from the Senior Administrator, Kingston Polytechnic, PO Box 123, Kingston upon Thames, KT1 2EE. Tel: 01-549 1368 ext. 267. (020688)

Applicants should have a good honours degree or equivalent professional qualification and a minimum of five years' experience in a relevant discipline. Further information and application forms are available from the Senior Administrator, Kingston Polytechnic, PO Box 123, Kingston upon Thames, KT1 2EE. Tel: 01-549 1368 ext. 267. (020688)

Applicants should have a good honours degree or equivalent professional qualification and a minimum of five years' experience in a relevant discipline. Further information and application forms are available from the Senior Administrator, Kingston Polytechnic, PO Box 123, Kingston upon Thames, KT1 2EE. Tel: 01-549 1368 ext. 267. (020688)

Applicants should have a good honours degree or equivalent professional qualification and a minimum of five years' experience in a relevant discipline. Further information and application forms are available from the Senior Administrator, Kingston Polytechnic, PO Box 123, Kingston upon Thames, KT1 2EE. Tel: 01-549 1368 ext. 267. (020688)

Applicants should have a good honours degree or equivalent professional qualification and a minimum of five years' experience in a relevant discipline. Further information and application forms are available from the Senior Administrator, Kingston Polytechnic, PO Box 123, Kingston upon Thames, KT1 2EE. Tel: 01-549 1368 ext. 267. (020688)

Applicants should have a good honours degree or equivalent professional qualification and a minimum of five years' experience in a relevant discipline. Further information and application forms are available from the Senior Administrator, Kingston Polytechnic, PO Box 123, Kingston upon Thames, KT1 2EE. Tel: 01-549 1368 ext. 267. (020688)

Applicants should have a good honours degree or equivalent professional qualification and a minimum of five years' experience in a relevant discipline. Further information and application forms are available from the Senior Administrator, Kingston Polytechnic, PO Box 123, Kingston upon Thames, KT1 2EE. Tel: 01-549 1368 ext. 267. (020688)

Applicants should have a good honours degree or equivalent professional qualification and a minimum of five years' experience in a relevant discipline. Further information and application forms are available from the Senior Administrator, Kingston Polytechnic, PO Box 123, Kingston upon Thames, KT1 2EE. Tel: 01-549 1368 ext. 267. (020688)

Applicants should have a good honours degree or equivalent professional qualification and a minimum of five years' experience in a relevant discipline. Further information and application forms are available from the Senior Administrator, Kingston Polytechnic, PO Box 123, Kingston upon Thames, KT1 2EE. Tel: 01-549 1368 ext. 267. (020688)

Applicants should have a good honours degree or equivalent professional qualification and a minimum of five years' experience in a relevant discipline. Further information and application forms are available from the Senior Administrator, Kingston Polytechnic, PO Box 123, Kingston upon Thames, KT1 2EE. Tel: 01-549 1368 ext. 267. (020688)

Applicants should have a good honours degree or equivalent professional qualification and a minimum of five years' experience in a relevant discipline. Further information and application forms are available from the Senior Administrator, Kingston Polytechnic, PO Box 123, Kingston upon Thames, KT1 2EE. Tel: 01-549 1368 ext. 267. (020688)

Applicants should have a good honours degree or equivalent professional qualification and a minimum of five years' experience in a relevant discipline. Further information and application forms are available from the Senior Administrator, Kingston Polytechnic, PO Box 123, Kingston upon Thames, KT1 2EE. Tel: 01-549 1368 ext. 267. (020688)

Applicants should have a good honours degree or equivalent professional qualification and a minimum of five years' experience in a relevant discipline. Further information and application forms are available from the Senior Administrator, Kingston Polytechnic, PO Box 123, Kingston upon Thames, KT1 2EE. Tel: 01-549 1368 ext. 267. (020688)

Applicants should have a good honours degree or equivalent professional qualification and a minimum of five years' experience in a relevant discipline. Further information and application forms are available from the Senior Administrator, Kingston Polytechnic, PO Box 123, Kingston upon Thames, KT1 2EE. Tel: 01-549 1368 ext. 267. (020688)

Applicants should have a good honours degree or equivalent professional qualification and a minimum of five years' experience in a relevant discipline. Further information and application forms are available from the Senior Administrator, Kingston Polytechnic, PO Box 123, Kingston upon Thames, KT1 2EE. Tel: 01-549 1368 ext. 267. (020688)

Applicants should have a good honours degree or equivalent professional qualification and a minimum of five years' experience in a relevant discipline. Further information and application forms are available from the Senior Administrator, Kingston Polytechnic, PO Box 123, Kingston upon Thames, KT1 2EE. Tel: 01-549 1368 ext. 267. (020688)

Applicants should have a good honours degree or equivalent professional qualification and a minimum of five years' experience in a relevant discipline. Further information and application forms are available from the Senior Administrator, Kingston Polytechnic, PO Box 123, Kingston upon Thames, KT1 2EE. Tel: 01-549 1368 ext. 267. (020688)

Colleges and Institutes of Technology

HAMPSHIRE
EDUCATION COMMITTEEVice-Principals
BASINGSTOKE TECHNICAL COLLEGE (Group 6)
reference FE/8TC/WRBROCKENHURST (TERTIARY) COLLEGE (Group 5)
reference FE/8TC/OT

Applications are invited for the above posts which become vacant due to promotion and retirement respectively.

Application forms and full particulars, which must be returned by Friday, 8th March 1985, may be obtained from The County Education Officer, The Castle, Winchester, Hants. SO23 8UG, quoting the reference which is applicable to the appropriate post. (020688)

Lothian Regional Council
NAPIER COLLEGE OF COMMERCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Lecturer 'A' Systems Analysis/Management Information Systems

Full-time and Part-time (8 hours per week)
Salary on Scale: £8,882-£12,777 - (Bar) - £13,716

Applications are invited from those able to take a responsibility for the teaching and development of this subject area on a wide range of courses at degree and diploma level.

The teaching of Systems Analysis/MIS requires a business or management orientation and to this end candidates are required to have had experience in the development and implementation of computer-based systems. Teaching experience, whilst not essential would be an advantage.

Applicants should possess a degree or an equivalent qualification. Application forms and further particulars from: Administrative Officer (Personnel), Napier College of Commerce and Technology, Colinton Road, EDINBURGH, EH10 5DT. Tel: 031-447 7070 x588. (020688)

Colleges and Institutes of Higher Education

ROEHAMPTON INSTITUTE
FROBEL INSTITUTE COLLEGE

The College Governors invite applications for the post of

PRINCIPAL
As from 1st January 1986

The college is a Voluntary College of Higher Education, and one of the four federated Colleges of the Roehampton Institute, offering a wide range of undergraduate and postgraduate courses validated by the University of Surrey.

The Principal is required to be resident. Salary: In the range £18,882 - £20,577 p.a. plus London Allowance £1,038 p.a. and residential emoluments.

Full details of the post and application forms may be obtained from the Clerk to the Governors (Mr. Dennis King) at Froebel Institute College, Grove House, Roehampton Lane, London SW15 5PJ. (Telephone 01-876 2242).

The closing date for applications is 8th March 1985. (020688)

SCOTTISH COLLEGE OF TEXTILES
Lecturer A in Computer Studies & Information Technology

Candidates should possess an honours degree in the area of Computers/Information Technology and preferably with relevant industrial/commercial experience. Knowledge of some of the following would be advantageous: Management Information Systems, Systems Analysis, Software Evaluation, and Selection Data Communications. The person appointed will be required to teach B.Sc. and post-graduate students and assist in development of new courses. Research and consultancy encouraged.

Salary: Lecturer A scale £8,882-£13,716 (Bar £12,777). Application forms and further particulars from: The Principal, Scottish College of Textiles, Galafield, Selkirk, TD1 3HF. Tel: 01896 3381. CLOSING DATE FOR COMPLETED APPLICATIONS IS FRIDAY, 8TH MARCH 1985. (020688)

Applicants should have a good honours degree or equivalent professional qualification and a minimum of five years' experience in a relevant discipline. Further information and application forms are available from the Senior Administrator, Kingston Polytechnic, PO Box 123, Kingston upon Thames, KT1 2EE. Tel: 01-549 1368 ext. 267. (020688)

Colleges and Institutes of Higher Education continued

DORSET
INSTITUTE OF HIGHER EDUCATION
HEAD OF DIVISION OF OPERATIONS MANAGEMENT (PRINCIPAL LECTURER)

Applications are invited from suitably qualified individuals for the post of Head of the Division of Operations Management.

DEPARTMENT OF GATEWAY AND HOTEL MANAGEMENT
HEAD OF DIVISION OF FOOD STUDIES (PRINCIPAL LECTURER)

The Department has over 500 students on degree and BTEC Higher National Diploma courses and has an active research and consultancy programme. The Department has recently been restructured to comprise two divisions.

HEAD OF DIVISION OF CATERING AND ACCOMMODATION MANAGEMENT (PRINCIPAL LECTURER)

The Department is responsible for the teaching of accounting, finance, banking, insurance and law throughout the Institute.

HEAD OF DIVISION OF FINANCIAL SERVICE (PRINCIPAL LECTURER)

To provide leadership for a small multi-disciplinary team of staff, for existing courses in banking and insurance, and for undergraduate work to Honours level, including a research degree.

Senior Lecturer. Applications are invited from candidates with interests in any main branch of accounting, but especially in financial accounting, corporate reporting or taxation. (020688)

Salary Scale: Lecturer II/Senior Lecturer £7,548 to £12,099/£11,175 to £14,061. Principal Lecturer £13,095 to £18,467.

Closing date: 1 March 1985. Full details of these posts and an application form are available from: The Director (Ref THES 13), Dorset Institute of Higher Education, Wallisdown Road, Poole, Dorset, Telephone: (0202) 824111 ext 240. (020688)

Senior Lecturer in Sociology

Applications are invited from well qualified graduates for a Senior Lecturer post in the Department of Education. The duties associated with this post include responsibility for the organisation and academic leadership of the subject area. The successful candidate will be required to teach in a variety of programmes leading to B.A. (Hons.) and B.Ed. (Hons.) awards.

Candidates for the post are expected to hold a good honours degree and a relevant higher degree and have qualified teacher status. Recent teaching experience in schools and/or other institutions will be an advantage.

Further details and application forms may be obtained from: Assistant Director (Staffing), Crews & Alsager College of Higher Education, Alsegar, ST7 2HL. CLOSING DATE FOR COMPLETED APPLICATIONS IS FRIDAY, 8TH MARCH 1985. (020688)

Crews & Alsager College of Higher Education

Bulmershe College of Higher Education
Required for September 1985

LECTURER II/ SENIOR LECTURER IN DRAMA

To teach on BBA, PGCE and BA programmes. The person appointed will join a team of staff within the Division of Film & Drama.

Stress academic qualifications in Drama and recent experience of teaching drama in schools and colleges. Further particulars and application forms are available from: The Deputy Director of Higher Education, Bulmershe College, 145, Victoria Road, Reading RG1 1AA. Tel: (0734) 663381. Completed forms to be returned by 11 March 1985.

For further details write to: Mr. J. Jones, Personal Assistant to Principal, Christ Church College, Canterbury, Kent. Tel: 01843 523111. (020688)

Christ Church College of Higher Education
Canterbury
LECTURER AND ADVISER IN PRIMARY RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

This is a joint appointment with the Kent Education Committee. The person appointed will be responsible for the provision of an advisory service and resource centre for teachers in the primary sector. The successful candidate will be required to teach in a variety of programmes leading to B.A. (Hons.) and B.Ed. (Hons.) awards.

Salary: Lecturer II/Senior Lecturer £7,548 to £14,061. Further particulars and application forms are available from: The Deputy Director of Higher Education, Bulmershe College, 145, Victoria Road, Reading RG1 1AA. Tel: (0734) 663381. Completed forms to be returned by 11 March 1985.

For further details write to: Mr. J. Jones, Personal Assistant to Principal, Christ Church College, Canterbury, Kent. Tel: 01843 523111. (020688)

Applicants should have a good honours degree or equivalent professional qualification and a minimum of five years' experience in a relevant discipline. Further information and application forms are available from the Senior Administrator, Kingston Polytechnic, PO Box 123, Kingston upon Thames, KT1 2EE. Tel: 01-549 1368 ext. 267. (020688)

Applicants should have a good honours degree or equivalent professional qualification and a minimum of five years' experience in a relevant discipline. Further information and application forms are available from the Senior Administrator, Kingston Polytechnic, PO Box 123, Kingston upon Thames, KT1 2EE. Tel: 01-549 1368 ext. 267. (020688)

Industry and Commerce

Advanced Electronics
PROJECT MANAGER
(Speech Recognition)

c. £18K S. England

The development of this exciting concept by this internationally renowned group of companies in collaboration with other leading European electronic groups has already made excellent technical in-roads into the realms of Artificial Intelligence, Speech and Visual Signal Recognition. An excellent opportunity to contribute to future work in the Speech Recognition field is offered to a specialist engineer with the desire to join a technically elite team.

The ideal candidate will be:

- 25 to 40 years of age
- Qualified to degree level in Electronics/Computer Science
- Experienced in computer speech recognition techniques
- Conversant with principals of AI and Natural Language Studies

The responsibilities will be to build and manage a design team, to closely collaborate with leading speech recognition experts in France, Italy, and Germany on a major project. The techniques involved include speech processing and analysis, Artificial Intelligence and advanced computer systems, architecture and programming. The aim is to contribute to the development of the "intelligent" computer.

Benefits include an excellent negotiable salary and full relocation package to an exceptional rural location.

For an initial and confidential discussion please call Bob Archibold on Newbury (0635) 33445 quoting reference M/261/THES or write in strict confidence to:

ARCHIBOLD RAE CONSULTANTS LIMITED,
(High Technology Search & Selection),
7 London Road, Newbury,
Berkshire RG13 1JL.
Tel: Newbury (0635) 33445.

Archibold Rae Consultants Limited logo

Courses

Wimbledon School of Art
Merton Hall Road London SW19 3QA
Telephone: 01-540 0231

Information from The Registrar

Printmaking C.N.A.A.: MA
C.N.A.A.: Postgraduate Diploma

Fine Art: Painting C.N.A.A.: BA (Hons)
Sculpture C.N.A.A.: BA (Hons)

Theatre Design C.N.A.A.: BA (Hons)

History of Art and Complementary Studies Extended Studies as part of BA (Hons)

Theatre Wardrobe C.N.A.A.: Diploma in Higher Education

Foundation Studies WSA: Diploma

University of Warwick
School of Law

LL.M., M.Phil., Ph.D. by Research
LL.M., Law in Development
LL.M., Law in Society

Applications are invited from those wishing to read for higher degrees in social-law studies.

Applicants must be eligible for an LL.B. or LL.M. degree and have a minimum of two years' experience in a relevant discipline. Further information and application forms are available from: The Registrar, University of Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL. Tel: (02476) 333333. (020688)

PLEASE MENTION THE T.H.E.S. WHEN REPLYING TO ADVERTISEMENTS.

Research and Studentships

The University of Manchester
RESEARCH ASSOCIATE

Department of Computer Science

Applications are invited for the above post to join a group working in the area of formal methods and their application to the design and development of parallel systems. Applicants should have a Ph.D. and have good research experience in mathematics and a solid background in computer science.

The appointment is tenable for three years from August 1985.

Salary range p.a.: £7,530 - £8,920 (Superannuation).

Applications should be sent by March 8th 1985 to Dr J. Barringer, Department of Computer Science, University of Manchester, Oxford Road, Manchester M13 9PL. From whom further information may be obtained. (020688)

Royal Society of Arts
PARKER STUDENTSHIPS

Applications are invited for a studentship funded by The R.S.A. Parker Trust for the purpose of encouraging research in the design, construction and use of theatres, museums, galleries and exhibition centres.

Applicants may also be nominated for a University of Warwick studentship award.

Further details and application forms are available from: The Registrar, University of Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL. Tel: (02476) 333333. (020688)

CLOSING DATE FOR APPLICATIONS IS 8TH MARCH 1985.

PLEASE MENTION THE T.H.E.S. WHEN REPLYING TO ADVERTISEMENTS.

Application forms to be returned by 31 March 1985. For further details from: J.M. Roberts, Parker Trust, R.S.A., 1, Bedford Square, London WC1R 4EJ. Tel: 01-637 4000. (020688)

Research and Studentships continued

UNIVERSITY OF EAST ANGLIA SCHOOL OF EDUCATION

Research Opportunities

The School of Education, which includes the Centre for Applied Research in Education, has a commitment to fundamental and applied research.

The areas in which the School has particular interest are as follows: the process of innovation and change, education evaluation, classroom learning, the development of writing and essay language in the classroom, education and social control, deviance, the sociology of pupil culture, classroom interaction analysis, children with special needs and the impact of major curriculum development projects.

Individuals holding or expecting to hold a First or Upper Second Class Honours or Masters degree are invited to send us a cv, together with names of two referees and a brief outline of their area of specific interest. We propose to interview candidates on Tuesday 10 March 1985.

The School of Education currently has a number of studentships in Educational and Social Research Council (ESRC) studentships and is keen to support suitable applications for 'Open Competition' Awards, which are for candidates ordinarily resident in Great Britain.

Successful candidates will be required to register for MPhil/PhD. Send cv by Monday 4 March to Ruth Goodall, School of Education, University of East Anglia, Norwich NR4 7TJ from whom further particulars can be obtained. Tel: 0693 58181 ext. 2635. (020498)

University of Bath

POST-DOCTORAL RESEARCH OFFICER

A small team investigating the dynamic behaviour of towed seabed surveying vehicles requires a post-doctoral research officer to be responsible for computer and software development. The research is supported by the SERC and the MOD and the appointment is for a 2 year period.

Applicants should hold or expect to hold a PhD in a relevant field, preferably in mechanical engineering, and should be familiar with computer programming in Fortran. Software development experience in the use of a P.C. or similar microcomputer is desirable but not essential.

Starting salary up to £8,500 p.a. dependent on qualifications and experience.

Application forms from the Personnel Office, University of Bath, Bath BA2 9AT, closing date 22.02.85. (020498) H11

The University of Sheffield

RESEARCH ASSOCIATE

Applications are invited from candidates holding a PhD or equivalent research degree with some research experience in Business and Management Studies to join a research team investigating the use of computers in the management of business.

The post which is on grade (A) £7,500 - £8,500 is for a fixed term of one year from 1st June 1985.

Applications naming 2 referees should be submitted to Dr. C. A. Brown, Department of Psychology, University of Sheffield, Sheffield S10 2TN by 15th March 1985. Quota ref. 84/57 Dr. (020498) H11

Adult Education

Hillcroft College

Applications are invited for the post of **HISTORY TUTOR** to teach on the Combined and Social Studies courses. Successful candidates should have experience in teaching history and be able to teach Latin and Greek. The post is full time, 35 hours per week, and is a permanent position with a salary of £7,500 p.a. plus 10% plus pension. Further details from: Hillcroft College, Hillcroft, London W14 9JF. Tel: 0181 694 8888.

Written applications should be sent to: Hillcroft College, Hillcroft, London W14 9JF. Tel: 0181 694 8888. (020498) H14

UNIVERSITY OF EAST ANGLIA Norwich

SENIOR RESEARCH ASSOCIATE IN THEORETICAL MECHANICS

This post is to support a theoretical research project on flow in saturated granular materials, with emphasis on the liquefaction flow of solids. Research experience in some appropriate branch of applied mathematics or engineering is required, demonstrated by a Ph.D. degree or equivalent publications. The appointment is for one year, and is available immediately. Salary within the range £7,520 to £8,920 per annum.

Applications giving qualifications and research record, and the names of two referees, should be sent to Dr. L. W. Morland, in the School of Mathematics and Physics, University of East Anglia, Norwich NR4 7TJ by 27 February 1985. (020498)

University of Exeter

Department of Economics (Agricultural Economics Unit) Economic Evaluation of Salmon Fisheries

Applications are invited for the post of

RESEARCH ASSISTANT

available immediately for a period of two years. Candidates should have appropriate training and research experience in economics or agricultural economics. The research will develop the methodology to estimate the value of the UK Salmon Fishery to the regional and national economy.

Commencing salary within the range £6,000 - £8,000 p.a. Further information from: Dr. L. W. Morland, in the School of Mathematics and Physics, University of East Anglia, Norwich NR4 7TJ by 27 February 1985. Closing date: March. (020498) H11

The University of Lancaster

RESEARCH ASSOCIATE (IA) IN STATISTICAL MODELLING

A Research Associate is required for one year to assist in the statistical modelling of large data sets of corporate financial data. The appointment is for one year from 1st June 1985. The salary is £7,500 - £8,500 p.a.

Candidates should be qualified in mathematics, statistics or some other area which has relevance to the application of statistical modelling. Some experience of statistical analysis of large data bases would be an advantage but not essential. Financial data is not required.

For a suitable candidate, there is the possibility of an extension of the contract for a further period in order to work as a research officer in the Centre for Applied Statistics, providing statistical support within the University.

For further particulars and applications form please write to The Establishment Officer, University of Lancaster, Bailrigg, Lancaster LA1 4YW, where applications (3 copies) naming three referees should be sent to arrive not later than 15th March 1985. (020498) H11

Administration

City of London Polytechnic

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

This Polytechnic has a vacancy for an Administrative Assistant in the Faculty of Continuing Education which is situated in the City of London. The post involves considerable contact with people and is a challenging and varied role. Applicants should be able to type and be willing to use a microcomputer.

Salary in the range £6,567 p.a. to £8,244 p.a. on a 4-point scale. Further details from: City of London Polytechnic, 100 Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF. Tel: 0181 694 8888.

For further details and an application form please write to: City of London Polytechnic, 100 Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF. Tel: 0181 694 8888. (020498) H14

Administration continued

ACADEMIC SUPPORT DIVISION

SCALE 4: £7,212-£7,986

STATISTICS ASSISTANT

required to assist the Management Information Officer with the provision of statistical and other information for the Institute and for external agencies. The duties are varied and involve contact with senior staff within the Institute and with educational authorities such as the Department of Education and Science. Facility with figures is essential for this post, preferably some appropriate qualification or experience. A knowledge of computing is desirable, and experience in Higher Education would be an advantage.

Application forms and further details available from Personnel on 01-881 0121, ext. 202.

Closing date for return of application forms: 28th February 1985.

WEST LONDON INSTITUTE OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Gordon House, 300 St. Margaret Road, Twickenham, Middlesex TW1 1PT. (020498)

General Vacancies

SERC Initiative in engineering design education

ENGINEERING DESIGN COORDINATOR

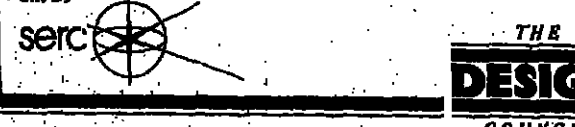
£17,529 - £25,617

The Science and Engineering Research Council and The Design Council are seeking an Engineering Design Coordinator. He or she will be responsible for encouraging the implementation of the recommendations of the Engineering Design Working Party report to the Engineering Board of the SERC (the Lickley Report), which are aimed fundamentally at establishing design as the integrating theme of engineering disciplines at universities and polytechnics.

Applicants should have a high reputation and record of substantial achievement in advanced engineering design and a close knowledge of engineering education at postgraduate level. They should have a relevant degree and/or professional qualification, be capable of communicating effectively with educationalists and industrialists at senior level, and have good administrative ability.

The Engineering Design Coordinator will be employed by The Design Council in the salary range £17,529 - £25,617. There is a non-contributory index-linked pension scheme. The appointment is offered for an initial period of three years but may be extended.

For further details and an application form please contact: Miss Prue Beard, Personnel Manager, The Design Council, 28 Haymarket, London SW1Y 4SU. Telephone 01-839 8000 ext 39.



For Sale and Wanted continued

YOU'D BETTER MOVE FAST!!!!!!

to catch this SPECIAL OFFER from Felix

FAST LEARNER - the authoring system for designing and running Computer Based Training programmes on Apple is on INTRODUCTORY OFFER.

No programming knowledge needed, just your teaching skills, an Apple IIE and accessories.

If you place your order BEFORE March 16th, 1985, FAST LEARNER will be yours for only £48.00 + VAT

Orders to: FAST LEARNER OFFER, Felix Learning Systems, 28/27 Farringdon Road, London EC1M 3HA

Further bargains in Interactive Video Components. We currently have some equipment surplus to our requirements, including Apple micros and peripherals, SONY U-Matics, microvideo interfaces, monitors, tables, etc.

REDUCTIONS OF 50%-70%!!!!!! Contact Felix Learning Systems for details, or write to the address above. (020498)

Overseas

QUEENSLAND INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

BRISBANE - AUSTRALIA

PRINCIPAL LECTURER - MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

QIT is a multi-disciplinary higher education institution with an enrolment of approximately 8,400 students. Existing schools on the campus are Engineering, Computing Science, Applied Science, Health Science, Business Studies, Built Environment and Law. Brisbane, the city in which the Institute is located, is the State capital of Queensland and has a greater metropolitan population of about one million people. It is a coastal city enjoying a mild climate similar to that of Southern Spain.

Within the Department of Mechanical Engineering, the appointee will provide academic leadership to a group mainly involved in the integration of microprocessors and computer applications in mechanical engineering. In addition he/she will provide leadership and promotion of research and development projects, provide industrial liaison, and contribute to the teaching programme and administer relevant staff and facilities.

Special interests within the Department exist in the fields of tribology, failure analysis, condition monitoring, CAD/CAM and manufacturing systems. The Department conducts a Masters degree programme in the field of machine design and operation and a postgraduate diploma in plant operation and maintenance.

Salary: AUST \$40,678 per annum. Further information from Head of School, Dr. John Corderoy, Tel. (07) 223 2415.

The Australian academic year starts in February and ends in November.

Applications quoting 16/85 together with full details and the names and addresses of two referees should reach the Personnel Manager, Q.I.T., GPO Box 2434, Brisbane, QLD., Australia, by March 4, 1985. (020498)

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

SCHOOL OF PHYSIOTHERAPY

LECTURER IN PHYSIOTHERAPY

This appointment is available on a contract basis of up to three years in the first instance.

Duties: Mainly in the area of Neurology where the appointee will be required to coordinate and teach within the Bachelor of Applied Science in Physiotherapy, assist students with project work and plan and implement a postgraduate programme in the Graduate Diploma in Physiotherapy (Neurology). Some general administrative duties may be required.

Qualifications: Diploma or degree in Physiotherapy recognisable to state registration purposes by the Physiotherapist's Board of South Australia. Broad professional experience including clinical expertise in the above area is necessary. A postgraduate qualification and some experience of clinical research is desirable.

The successful candidate will be expected to commence duties by June, 1985.

Annual Salary: Within the following ranges according to qualifications and experience:

Lecturer: \$A24,840 to \$A32,634

Applicants not meeting the requirements for a lectureship may be offered a position in the Assistant Lecturer range, \$A21,411 to \$A24,528 per annum.

Application forms, Conditions of Service and further information may be obtained from Mrs Victoria Thomas, Appointments Officer, S.A. Institute of Technology, North Terrace, Adelaide, South Australia 5000 to whom applications, including the names and addresses of three referees, should be forwarded as soon as possible. (020498)

Yarmouk University

Department of Fine Arts

The Department of Fine Arts at Yarmouk University is inviting applications for the post of a **SCENE DESIGN, PAINTING AND CONSTRUCTION (INVOLVING SETTING, WORKSHOP, LIGHTING DESIGN, OPERATION AND ELECTRICS (INSTALLING LIGHTING IN A NEW THEATRE))**

STAGE MANAGEMENT AND PROP MAKING COSTUME DESIGN AND MAKING

Applicants should have a minimum of 5 years experience in the above fields and be able to manage a team of students.

The salary is currently £15,748 per annum plus 25% per annum London Area Allowance.

The main work of the College is, each year, to prepare up to 80 full-time students for the B.A. (Hons) in Fine Arts. The Department is also responsible for the provision of short courses for experienced scene designers and stage managers.

Applicants should send their curriculum vitae, including details of their experience, to: The Registrar, Yarmouk University, P.O. Box 151, Irbid, Jordan. (020498)

Complete details of the Yarmouk University and its facilities can be obtained from the Registrar, Yarmouk University, P.O. Box 151, Irbid, Jordan. (020498)

Applicants should send their curriculum vitae, including details of their experience, to: The Registrar, Yarmouk University, P.O. Box 151, Irbid, Jordan. (020498)

Applicants should send their curriculum vitae, including details of their experience, to: The Registrar, Yarmouk University, P.O. Box 151, Irbid, Jordan. (020498)

Applicants should send their curriculum vitae, including details of their experience, to: The Registrar, Yarmouk University, P.O. Box 151, Irbid, Jordan. (020498)

Applicants should send their curriculum vitae, including details of their experience, to: The Registrar, Yarmouk University, P.O. Box 151, Irbid, Jordan. (020498)

Applicants should send their curriculum vitae, including details of their experience, to: The Registrar, Yarmouk University, P.O. Box 151, Irbid, Jordan. (020498)

Overseas continued

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons, regardless of sex, race or national origin for appointment to posts in the following Departments:

UNIVERSITY LIBRARIAN

Candidates should be Chartered Librarians with appropriate academic and professional qualifications and experience at a senior level in a Research or University Library. A knowledge of modern information management and proven administrative experience are prerequisites. The incumbent will be required to undertake the planning and development of a young but fast growing University Library.

PROFESSOR: GEOGRAPHY AND ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

Candidates should have appropriate postgraduate qualifications with considerable teaching and curriculum development experience. The Professor of Geography will be expected to offer courses in Physical Geography at all levels.

PROFESSOR: CHEMISTRY (INORGANIC OR PHYSICAL)

Candidates should have appropriate postgraduate qualifications in either Inorganic or Physical Chemistry with teaching and research experience.

PROFESSOR: NURSING SCIENCES

Candidates should have postgraduate qualifications in Nursing Science in any one of the following:

Nursing Education
Nursing Administration
Community Health Nursing Science or Public Health

While teaching experience is considered to be essential, administrative or other experience as a principal or senior member of the staff of a nursing college would be appropriate.

ACADEMIC DEVELOPMENT CENTRE SENIOR ACADEMIC DEVELOPMENT OFFICER

Candidates should have an Honours Degree together with a Masters Degree in Education or related field, and with considerable background in teaching in an institution of Higher Education.

ACADEMIC DEVELOPMENT OFFICER

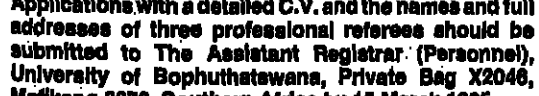
Candidates should hold an Honours Degree in Education together with a qualification in education. Experience in teaching in an institution of Higher Education is desirable.

SALARIES

University Librarian/Professor - R31,512-R41,028
Senior Academic Development Officer - R22,704-R32,820
Academic Development Officer - R17,280-R30,281

The appointment may be on contract or permanent terms. In addition to salary the University offers a 13th cheque membership of Pension and Medical Aid Schemes a Group Life a subsidized housing or house purchase scheme a removal expenses a tertiary education subsidies a career and long leave benefits.

Applicants with a detailed C.V. and the names and full addresses of three professional referees should be submitted to The Assistant Registrar (Personnel), University of Bophuthatswana, Private Bag X2046, Mafeking 9870, Southern Africa by 15 March 1985.



(020498)

ROTARY SCHOLARSHIP TO THE UNIVERSITY OF THE WITWATERSRAND

Applications are invited for the 1985 scholarship tenable at -

The University of the Witwatersrand Johannesburg

The scholarship is open to graduates of the university in the United Kingdom irrespective of race, colour, creed or sex.

An applicant must be -

• acceptable to the University of the Witwatersrand for a postgraduate degree course (Master's or PhD)

• fluent in English

• between 20 and 25 years of age

The selection of the recipient will be based on a high standard of academic achievement. Since Rotary is a world wide organisation it strives to better human relations. It is essential that the successful candidate be aware of his or her social environment, both at home and when visiting South Africa.

A return air fare from the United Kingdom to South Africa, tuition and residence fees at the University of the Witwatersrand, and allowance for books and pocket money.

Application forms and further information available from -

The Bursaries Officer, University of the Witwatersrand, 1 Jan Smuts Avenue, Johannesburg 2001, South Africa. (020498)

KING SAUD UNIVERSITY RIYADH, SAUDI ARABIA

COLLEGE OF ARTS

Academic appointments

Professors, Associate Professors, Assistant Professors

are available in the College of Arts, on one year renewable contracts, tenable from 27 July 1985.

Applicants should be Ph.D. holders and/or holders of academic titles from accredited universities.

The College of Arts (where the language of instruction is ARABIC, except in the Department of English) has the following departments:

(1) Arabic (2) English (3) Geography (4) Social Studies (5) Mass Communications (6) History (7) Archaeology (8) Museology (8) Library Science.

Benefits include:

* Tax free salaries (based on qualifications and experience).

* Monthly transport allowance.

* Relocation allowance.

* Free furnished accommodation or housing and furniture allowance.

* Free yearly return air tickets for incumbent and family.

* Children's educational allowance (non Arabic speakers only).

* Free medical/dental care covering family.

* 60 days annual pre-paid leave.

* End of service gratuity.

Application forms are available by writing to the following address, stating clearly the College to which you wish to apply, and where you saw the advert.

Ms Carmel Donachie
King Saud University Office
28 Balgova Square
London SW1X 8QB

ONLY SUCCESSFUL APPLICANTS WILL BE NOTIFIED

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF SINGAPORE DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING AND ESTATE MANAGEMENT

Applications are invited for teaching appointments ranging from Lecturerships to Associate Professorships from candidates with suitable academic and professional qualifications.

Candidates should have a minimum of three years relevant working experience after graduation and some full-time teaching experience in the following areas:

A. Construction Technology; Construction and Project Management; Maintenance Management; Quantity Surveying.

B. Land Economics with special reference to Real Estate Finance, or Development Economics, or Economics and Statistics; Management Accounting; Valuation of Land and Buildings; Town Planning.

Cross annual emoluments range as follows:

Lecturer: \$S30,660-63,570
Senior Lecturer: \$S39,500-101,930
Associate Professor: \$S89,300-123,000
(STGE1 - \$S2.46 approximately)

The commencing salary will depend on the candidate's qualifications, experience and the level of appointment offered.

Leave and medical benefits are provided. Under the University's Academic Staff Provident Fund Scheme, the staff member and the University are each required to contribute at the present rate of 25% of his salary. The contribution of the staff member and the University being subject to a maximum of \$S1,250 per month and \$S1,750 per month respectively. The sum standing to the staff member's credit in the Fund is tax-free and may be withdrawn when the staff member leaves Singapore/Malaysia permanently.

Depending on the type of contract offered, other benefits may include: a selling-in allowance of \$S1,000 (single) or \$S2,000 (married), subsidized housing at nominal rentals ranging from \$S120 to \$S216 p.m., education allowance for up to three children, subject to a maximum of \$S10,000 per annum per child, passage assistance and baggage allowance for the transportation of personal effects to Singapore. Staff members may undertake consultation work, subject to the approval of the University, and retain consultation fees up to a maximum of 60% of their gross annual emoluments in any one year.

Application forms and further information on terms and conditions of service may be obtained from:

The Director
Personnel Department
National University of Singapore
Kent Ridge
Singapore 0511

NUS Overseas Office
c/o Singapore High Commission in London
5 Cheesman Street, London SW1, U.K.
Tel: (01) 235-4562

(020498)

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF SINGAPORE

RESEARCH SCHOLARSHIPS

Research Scholarships are available to outstanding university graduates registered in, or admissible to, master's and doctor's degree programmes by research at the National University of Singapore.

The Scholarships are tenable for one year in the first instance and, subject to satisfactory progress, renewable annually for another 2 years.

The value of each Scholarship ranges from \$S800 to \$S1100 per month (£1.00 = \$S2.47 approximately) and is not subject to income tax; the actual quantum is determined on the candidate's qualifications and experience. No travel or other allowance is provided.

Research Scholars may be asked to assist in the work of the Departments to which they are attached for not more than 3 hours a week. They will be remunerated for the work done.

The University will help Research Scholars find off-campus accommodation.

Application forms may be obtained from:

NUS Overseas Office
5 Cheesman Street
London SW1
United Kingdom

The Registrar
NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF SINGAPORE
Kent Ridge, Singapore 0511.
Republic of Singapore

In your request for application forms, please state -

a) the field of research you intend to undertake; and

b) your highest educational qualification.

Applications must be received by THE REGISTRAR, NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF